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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 231 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

BIKANER WARNED AGAINST REPETITION OF MEERUT

Out Of The Gloaming

At the conclusion of Van der Lubbe's alleged statement, the Nazi lawyers and judges wd to celebrate the "Triumph of German Justice." German justice may be thorough, but Great Britain specialises in it, and India too must fight for a place.

* * * *

Such a celebration cannot be complete without inviting delegates from other countries. Vice-Admiral Evans who judged a Bechuanaland Chief with the help of bayonets and gun can give points even to Nazis.

* * * *

India which has secured a place in the League of Nations by her own achievements cannot al be left out. We have ance Acts,—the panacea for all our ills. They also contribute greatly to detract the prestige of Nazi justice.

* * * *

Our Ordinances could teach many new things to any administration, but our Governmer are so modest that they prefer to hide their light under the Emergency Acts! But the Nazis ught to have waited until after the funeral obsequies of the victims of its Justice!

* * * *

They cannot leave out the men who made British Justice triumph at Meerut in four years and with untold lakhs, even though it emerged safely at the end, with prisoners trailing their chains behind them. In any international contest, India is bound to have its place. She simply can't be ignored.

* * * *

Indians, Sir B. Mitter said vehemently, wanted peace not only for themselves, but for the whole world. Is that why their government waged a war on the Bajauris —to bring about universal peace by eliminating all future cases of war, through war! That's how peace comes.

* * * *

He also said that the horrors of war were almost forgotten. Almost, but not altogether, for there has been bombing of the Bajouri villages. That was only for civilising them. We cannot for all that detect "less enthusiasm for peace" in Simla.

* * * *

Only with one person Simla does not want peace and that is the poor Mahatma. But they can't afford to shake hands with Non-Violence and Civil Disobedience.

* * * *

The President of the Calcutta Marwari Chamber of Commerce asked for a fair deal for importers of foreign cloth, and said his was the oldest institution. Lancashire and Japan will see to it. The cotton grower is likely to be forgotten in this scramble for justice.

* * * *

"All of us know cases of illiterate men being taken advantage of by others superior in education," said Sir Frederick Sykes to Village Patils, in an excess of philanthrophy. Seems there is some reason for not having compulsory education that we hadn't thought of before.

* * * *

"A man will bring himself and his children into debt by extravagant expenditure on marriages and caste feasts." His Excellency told the poor village patils and added, it was all "unproductive debt." But not when a Governor does it at public expense.

* * * *

We wonder where all our public men and M.L.C.'s with their votes would be, if there were no such extravagant expenditure at the expense of the villager both in Poona and Bombay. But it's not so "unproductive" for the head of an administration!

* * * *

"Debt is sometimes due to misfortune but more often it is due to the extravagance of old customs which few have the courage to withstand." Our Back Bay bt doesn't come under category. It was the outcome of misfortune, and the producer of fortune—for somebody.

* * * *

Thoughts of a departing Governor: "You must not let the people be deceived by false promises, but out of your experience and traditions you must guide them. You well know men are to be judged by deeds and that he who promises most, most often gives the least."

* * * *

"When we were first married I used to waken my husband with a kiss every morning."

"And now?"

"He's bought himself an alarm clock."

"Scandalous Treatment Of Undertrials"

Bombay Public Protest Meeting

Demand Defence Facilities For Conspiracy Accused

An emphatic protest against the treatment meted out to the seven "Conspiracy Case" prisoners by the Bikaner Durbar, was lodged at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held on Sunday evening on Chaupatty sands under the auspices of the Political Sufferers' Bureau.

Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

NO BAIL, NEITHER FACILITIES

It was stated at the meeting that the seven undertrial prisoners, who with five others were arrested 21 months ago by the Bikaner State had been charged with conspiracy against the Maharaja of Bikaner. The trial has been going on for the past 21 months. The prisoners have not been allowed bail nor have they been given facilities to get legal advice from outside. The prisoners, who are well-known workers of the States' Peoples' Conference and of the Congress are made to walk three miles everyday to the court.

MEERUT CASE RECALLED

Mr. B G Horniman in his opening address said that it was not unusual in India to hold protest meetings against the injustice done to people. But the present occasion was of an exceptional character as that of the one which had recently been concluded the Meerut Conspiracy case. The scandal about the Meerut case, the unusually long time it took, the savage sentences that were passed against the accused had re-echoed through the world.

APING PARAMOUNT POWER.

There was a similar case going on at present in an Indian State. The speaker did not know, whether it was for good or bad, but it was a fact that most of the Indian States were aping the paramount power in its manner and tradition. The speaker was sure that it would not in any way enhance the prestige of the Indian States in the World to try and emulate the example of Meerut.

UNDERTRIALS FOR 21 MONTHS!

Referring to the Bikaner Conspiracy Case, Mr. Horniman said that it was 21 months since the seven undertrials were behind prison bars without being allowed bail. They were given "C" class treatment and were made to walk three miles everyday of the week. It looked as if the officials were out to inflict the utmost torture on the undertrials. There were various other ways by which, the undertrials were being ill-treated. They were not allowed to have their own counsel, but one of its own choice was imposed on the prisoners by the Durbar. Even he was so insulted that he withdrew from the court recently.

MAHARAJA'S DUTY

Appealing to the audience to support the resolution that was being moved before them, Mr. Horniman said, that if the Maharaja of Bikaner did not give the humane treatment that the prisoners deserved and the appeal of the public was not heard, then it would be upto the people to make such an agitation that the Maharaja, would realise his sense of responsibility and mete out the treatment that is expected of any civilised ruler.

WHAT JUSTICE [illegible]

Raja Bahadur [illegible] moved the following [illegible]

"This Public meeting of citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Political Sufferers' Bureau, strongly protests against the inhuman treatment meted out by the Bikaner Durbar to the seven public workers of the State who are being prosecuted for alleged Conspiracy against Bikaner Raj and demands that in the interests of Justice and humanity the prisoners be allowed human and fair treatment in the jails and that proper facilities be allowed to the prisoners to conduct their defence by allowing outside counsel and further demands that the Durbar do remove all restrictions for agitation for reforms in the present administration."

WELL-KNOWN WORKERS

In moving the resolution the Raja Bahadur said that the difference between the Meerut Conspiracy case and the one that was going on at Bikaner was that in the former, the accused were charged for being in league with Bolshevism, whereas the accused in the latter had no such outside connection except that they were connected either with the States Peoples Conference or with the Congress. Being members of the Indian National Congress was also one of the charges against the accused at Bikaner. All the seven accused were well-known workers in the State who had fought for the popular cause. A few of them were known to every state subject for the good work that they had done for them.

Speaking about the Durbar's Rule in the State, the speaker said that even the local bodies like the municipalities were packed with nominated members. Whatever the Maharaja said was law. Though the revenue of the State had increased from 30 lakhs to more than a crore, very little was spent for the good of the people. There were not sufficient educational institutions in the State. What the public agitated for was that at least a part of the money they had given in the form taxes should be spent for the good of the people.

LET HIM OPEN HIS EYES.

Speaking about the resolution proper, the speaker said that there ought to be a very strong protest against the treatment meted out by the Durbar to the prisoners, so that the Maharaja might open his eyes and know that people outside his own state were taking notice of what was going on in his Sate. The speaker appealed to the audience to pass the resolution unanimously.

Sardar Jamiatsingji, in seconding

(Continued on page 7.)

COAL CRISIS PERSISTS

Johnson Summons Workers' Representatives To Conference

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

While the application of the coal code [illegible] operated by iron and [illegible] companies is expected [illegible] to the resumption of work [illegible],000 striking [illegible] and [illegible]rs, and while the mob of [illegible]nal strikers have ceased [illegible] of the Carnegie Steel [illegible] Clairton and [illegible] are proceeding [illegible] homes the unsolved problem of recognition of unions which [illegible] the issue in most of the [illegible] causing the N. I. R. A. [illegible] anxiety. Ten [illegible] employed by the [illegible] Steel Company who [illegible] number of fellow-workers [illegible] been dismissed owing to [illegible] question of union affiliation [illegible] threaten to seek Government intervention if the Company does not recognise the Union.

After examining the coal situation in western Pennsylvania, N. I. R. A. officials express the opinion that agreement with regard to iron and steel companies mines is not sufficiently satisfactory to send back all the miners to pits.

MINE WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES SUMMONED.

Genl. Johnson, who is in hospital, has summoned representatives of united mine-workers and steel companies mines to confer immediately with a view to reaching a settlement of disputes.

A strong plea that workers should use strike weapon only as a last resort has been made by Mr. Green, Secretary of the American Labour Federation. He urges workers who have grievances first to use the national and State labour boards. If they fail to secure redress by this means, they will be justified in striking, but should ponder deeply before striking.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL'S SISTER ENGAGED

Wedding Not Likely To Be Pompous

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The engagement is announced of Miss Krishna Nehru, younger sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Gunnotam Purshotam Hutheesing, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay. The marriage will be performed under the Special Marriages Act and it is understood the celebrations connected with it are likely to be unostentatious due to the illness of Mrs. Motilal Nehru and the present situation.—A. P.

MILLOWNER'S NEPHEW

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

Mr. Gunnotam Purshotam Hutheesing whose engagement to Miss Krishna Nehru is announced, is the nephew of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, a wellknown millowner of Ahmedabad who is now a Simla as adviser to the Government of Indias delegation in the Indo-Japanese negotiations.—A. P.

Patel Making Grim Fight

But Doctors Hopeful, Heart's Action Being Stronger

SUBHAS BOSE TAKEN ILL AND NOW UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE

GENEVA, October 1.

Mr. V. J. Patel is making grim fight. His condition is still very serious and complications have set in.

Kidneys are giving trouble and there are symptoms of uraemia but the heart's action is stated to be a little stronger and doctors feel that he has a good chance.

BOSE TAKEN ILL

Sjt. Subhas Bose who has been most devotedly helping to nurse Mr. Patel has himself been taken ill with the recurrence of old intestinal complaint and is now under doctor's care.—Reuter.

NEWS IN OTHER PAGES

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Lathi Charge At Workers' Meeting

Mr. Z. R. Chowdhary writes:—

The announcement in the Press that under the auspices of the Young Workers' League and the Red Flag Birni Kamkar Union of Randive group, a public meeting would be held to-day (Sunday) in the evening at Lalbaug Maidan to accord a welcome to Mr. S. V. Deshpande, attracted a large number of workers at the meeting place.

Hardly had the meeting commenced, when the workers who did not approve of this show, created an uproar and asked Messrs. Randive, Deshpande, Desai and Dr. Adhikari to close the meeting and go away. These men with the help of their volunteers tried to conduct the meeting in defiance of the popular demand. The workers greatly resented this and refused to let the meeting proceed, with the result that complete pandemonium prevailed and confusion and disorder reigned supreme for some time.

The aggressive attitude of the volunteers of the Soung Workers' League further aggravated the situation and the police who were on the spot, fearing a breach of peace ordered the meeting to disperse and resorted to a mild lathi charge.

Messrs. Randive, Desai, Deshpande and Dr. Adhikari left the meeting place.

Two workers were arrested in this connection.

THREE KILLED IN AIR CRASH

R101 Memorial Ceremony Sequel In Kent

ALLONNE, Oct. 1.

The moving ceremony of the dedication of the Anglo-French memorial to the victims of wreck of British airship R101 three years ago was attended by a reverent crowd of 10,000, including French and British Premiers, Ministers, Diplomats, officials, 40 relatives of victims and six survivors of the disaster, while the regiment of Chasseurs formed the guard of honour.

Mr. MacDonald and M. Daladier delivered impressive speeches.

The ceremony concluded with the laying of wreaths at the memorial, playing of National Anthems, march past of the troops and 15 French and nine British fighting planes dipping in salute.

Mr. MacDonald, Lord Londonderry and other representatives of British aviation flew to Allonne from Croydon this morning returning in the same way in the afternoon.

THREE KILLED IN CRASH

A small aeroplane returning to London from the ceremony crashed at Hawkhurst, Kent, and three occupants, Captain Styran, pilot, Ian Gilchrist, Chairman, British Air Navigation Company, and Bertram Wilson, press photographer, were killed.—Reuter.

SMITH'S BUSINESS TRIP.

LONDON, October 1.

Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, who arrived in England by air from Australia a fortnight ago, will leave probably to-morrow and fly to Australia via Brindisi, Baghdad, Karachi, Calcutta, Alor Star and Sourabaya.

He will fly Percivalgull plane with a cruising speed of 120 miles per hour. He said that it was purely a business trip and if he beat the record it would be entirely incidental.—Reuter's Special.

BLACKETT FOR MALAYA.

LONDON, October 1.

Sir Basil Blackett has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for Colonies to visit Malaya to inquire and report whether, and if so, to what extent and under what conditions the Malaya States should participate in the profits and liabilities of the Currency Commission for the Strait Settlements.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHI-WEEK FROM TO-DAY

Malaviya's Public Appeal To Produce & Use Khaddar

PATRIOTIC PRIDE & RELIGIOUS DUTY

"No Service of Greater Value Can be Rendered to Cottage Dwellers" he says.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUSSOORI, October 1.

Pt. Malaviyaji has issued the following statement to the press:

"Gandhi Week" begins to-morrow which is Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-fifth birthday.

The service which Gandhiji has rendered to the country by reviving the production and use of Khaddar, by indirectly encouraging the use of Swadeshi and by fostering simplicity in dress, cannot be overestimated. The best way of expressing our grateful appreciation of Gandhiji's great work is to take vow, for those Indians who have not already done so, to use Khadi and encourage the production and use of it by every legitimate means. "No service of greater value can be rendered to our people who dwell in cottages than for those who have been gifted with wealth and competence to encourage.

The production and use of Khadi by personally wearing it". "It should be a matter of patriotic pride to every Indian to wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar produced by his own countrymen and countrywomen. It should also be regarded as a religious duty to help our poor people to earn a pittance by purchasing Khadi produced by them."

STOP PRESS

50,000 DEATHS!

NANKING, Oct. 1.

Fiftythousand are reported dead due to malaria in the Pinkiang District, Hunan Province.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST HUNT

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

On the ground that Communists were active again, a hundred people were arrested yesterday in the small town of Harz Mountains and 63 sentenced to terms of imprisonment totalling 120 years.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE'S "NO" TO LEAGUE

(Special Cable)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 1.

After many weeks of discussion Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Peru have decided to refuse the League of Nations' request for their mediation in Granchaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguey.

REPUBLICANS V. BLUE SHIRTS

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Lorryloads of steelhelmeted soldiers poured into Cork to-day when General O'Duffy addressed 25 000 "Blue Shirts" and simultaneously the Irish Republican Army staged a counter-demonstration on much smaller scale.

Services of soldiers were not required, Civic Guard skilfully controlling the crowd whose exuberance vented itself in fisticuffs and use of sticks in which a few were seriously hurt.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

High Class Maratha undergrdauate grown-up girl to be married. Marathas and Rajputs of high standing need apply Box No. 1277, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Full-time Medical Assistant for a well-established Indian Insurance Company in Bombay for going through proposal papers and for preparing statistics. Only Medical Graduates need apply. Gentlemen holding Senior Degrees and having Hospital experience preferred. Write Box No. 7300, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a travelling Assistant, competent to manage a journey over Calcutta side, along with 50 persons for two months. Persons having thorough experience need apply to Box No 7311 "Bombay Chronicle."

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Sexus Paste, German, best And Cheapest jelly for preventing conception. Sole Agents: Right Agency. Girgaum, Bombay. (1258).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Nutan Garbha Mandal has begun Garbha Class in School of Indian Music. Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, since September. R-1290.

Public Service Commission Examination—Our latest book on General Knowledge, Precis Writing and Proof-correcting. Price Re. 1, Messrs. Beddi and Messwood, Prim Rose, Simla. (1133).

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted youngmen to earn Rs. 100 per mensem by starting a Mail Order Business of their own with a total investment of not more than Rupees one hundred. You can start business in your own home, wherever situated. No special talent or experience necessary. Profits from the very commencement. Apply for our booklet to, Business Executives' Training Institute, P. O. Box 924, Bombay. (1304).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted honest partner with Rs. 1000, Best opportunity. Profit guaranteed. Apply Kabuli, 38, Laxminiwas, Elphinstone Bridge, Bombay 13. (1325).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Applications for Loan on 3 per cent per annum interest upto Rs. 5,000 or more according to the status and position, repayable by easy instalments. Admission free. Apply for particulars: M/s The Indian Chamber and Banking Corporation, Muktsar (Punjab). (1215).

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1197).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 1517 in respect of 15 Preference shares Nos. 66282 to 66296 of the above Company, standing in the name of Mr. Hormazshaw Ardeshir Taraporwalla has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 2nd October, 1933. 1323

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Dismantling and Removing of all the materials of a two-storeyed structure at the junction of Mahomedali and Parel Roads near Bhendi Bazar The structure is only four years old, the specification and details of which can be had from the undersigned at their office on any working day, between 2 and 6 p.m. Tenders close on 17th October, 1933.

ADALJA & NOORANI,
Architects & Engineers.
Kermani Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay. 7310

Public Notices

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of four PUPIL NURSES in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references, one being from a lady, as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger hospitals. After the completion of the course, they can appear for the examination held by Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10 per month will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School leaving certificates should reach the Undersigned not later than 14th October, 1933.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29-9-1933. 7305

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

On and from 1st of November, 1933, interest on Savings Bank accounts will be allowed at 2-1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances or at 3 per cent per annum on monthly minimum balances between the 6th and the last date of each month

B. M. BHARGAVA.
Secretary

7302

The Pioneer Clay And Industrial Works, Ltd.

KHANAPUR, (Belgaum).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur on SUNDAY, the 8th October, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account as at the 31st December, 1932.
2. To elect Directors, in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business as can be transacted at ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from 6th to 16th October, 1933.

By Order of the Board,
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 11th September, 1933. 7307

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Bai BHIKHUBAI CHANDULAL, that the services of the Bill Collector Dhanaji Lingoji Naik have been dispensed with by our client as from this day and he is no longer in her employ and our client will not be in any way responsible for any transaction entered into by him from this date or for any payment made to or receipts given by him and all her tenants are hereby warned against paying any rent to him or having any dealings with him.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1933.

WADIA GHANDHY & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Bhikhubai Chandulal. 7301

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Mr. Ahmed Valli Essa Patel and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Samat Abdul Latiff Kurashi, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 2nd Oct. 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 255, Frere Road, Fort:—All the stock-in-trade of the "Great Indian Restaurant," such as tables, chairs, cup saucers, utensils, etc. etc. in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 5th October 1933, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at No. 103, Apollo Street, Fort:—

Machinery such as ice machine by Worsam and Sons., one 17 B. H. P. Lamp starting Crude Oil Engine, spare parts of Prince Cold starting machine, Punching & Shearing Machine, Hack Saw Machine, Bentall Shaft Cutters, Grinding Machine, Black Hair Belting, Ice dry cooler, hand power mangles, electric vacuum cleaners, office furniture such as Remington and German Typewriters, cupboards, tables, file racks, etc. one German Motor cycle

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES SHALL BE WITHOUT RESERVE

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES IN BUSINESS LOCALITY.

Sale of valuable immoveable properties at Abdul Rehman Street and at Matarpakhadi, Mazagon, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somjee and Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the partners to dissolve partnership and on account and at the risk of the partners.

LOT NO. 1—Abdul Rehman Street Property, Sale on SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

Piece of Pension and Tax land (Redeemed) admeasuring about 233 3/4 square yards together with a bufiding thereon situate at Rangari Moholla now known as Syed Abdul Rehman Street bearing Collector of Land Revenue, Pension and Tax Old No. 177, New No. 1502, Old Survey No. 1061 and New Survey No. 1955 and Cadastral Survey No. 1032 of Bhuleshwar Division; said premises formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 2 and now under C Ward No. 4 and Street Nos. 16-18-20 and 22.

LOT NO. 2—Matarpakhadi, Mazagon Property. Sale on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

Piece of Fazandari land with a building thereon situate at Matarpakhadi on the Fazandari ground belonging to the late Honourable Narayan Wasudeo containing by admeasurement 130 square yards bearing New Survey No. 1/3695 and Cadastral Survey No. 472 of Mazagon Division which premises formerly assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 5874 and 5875 and Street Nos. 96-98-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somjee, Bell Lane, Fort, and to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Yusuf Building, Hornby Road, Attorneys for the partners, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

YOUR FUTURE.

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address, And we shall send you by V.P.P for Re. 1 only (postage extra) a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotions, transfers and reductions in service, births, marriages, happiness, and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the Stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Correct answers to any five questions for Re. 1/4 only.

Note: A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any one challenging our statement. Professor S. SHANKEL, Box No. [illegible] Bank Street Fort, Bombay.

THE CARLTON

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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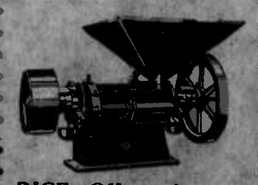

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Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	1 Nov
Taiyo Maru	14500	15 Nov

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GW GIRL COLOURED" MAN'S CLOTHES

Left Stranded With g To Wear But er Dress

g story of a young wo paid an illegal visit told man aboard a ship at and left next morning his clothes was told to ow Marine magistrate her day, when Helen Gir Clyde Ferry-street, an lubber, the coloured maid before him, writes "Ne World."

Hacher admitted being the s.s. "Puma" after 11 but a permit.

ated that a constable saw woman going aboard thee at night in the cor a coloured seaman. Twles then boarded the shine of the crew would tell here the woman was hidy searched the vessel hours, but could not fin

tables were convinced tcher was aboard, and thed all night from th At five o'clock in the mey saw a person wearn clothing and smoking ate saunter carelessly d gangway. They moved and discovered that th was the girl they higoing aboard the pright.

Wred, she said that she had hidden under a bunk dur search.

Juaded guilty to taking Helacher on board the shipevealed that when she went disguised in his clothing left stranded with nothing ar but her dress.

Jud Gallacher were each fine

SIX'S WITHOUT BREATHING

Sco's Bite Ends Yogi's T In Theosophical Lodge

Thdras Mail" publishes the ng as received from its Ellore correspondent:

A rable feat of yogic discipln demonstrated at Ellore this ay Akhanda Sachidananda ia, a Tamil yogi. He was in a secluded room in thal Theosophical Lodge where the exercise of "Pranayam" trol of breath) he went a state of trance "Nirvikalpmadhi" on the morning o ember 20.

At time he told the Presiden the Theosophical Society others that he would contin the same rigid position for a10 days and that on the t day a big noise would come of him when he should be aid to and that he would then in consciousness.

Tru his statement the yogi conti to remain unconscious and in the same position withoen stirring for a moment oing the slightest food or dr Several people saw him hat state of stupor and it is ed that no respiration or pulse visible. The yogi was even ared to be buried undergrd for the stated period.

INTRUDER.

The amadhi," however, was broken the sixth day because on theening of September 25 the yomade the noise mentioned by h and after being immediatelytended to he regained his sensest would appear that he was bn by a scorpion, which thus ced an unexpected interruption the "Samadhi."

The it is reported to have demonated the feat for the full period 10 days at Calcutta, Jamshpur and other places. He statesthat anybody can assume the dipline with a little training an that the physical body can e by be made immune from diseas Hundreds of people are turning up anxious to see the Yogi who "ed with no breath" for at lea six days.

OBJECTION TO BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS

The llowing resolution was passed t a special meeting of the Catholic Association of South Kanara held on Sept. 25 at the Catholic Union Club under the presidenship of Mr. M. S. Sreshta, M.L.C.

"The Association views with alarm the proposal to pass legislation for the establishment of birth control clinics which are subversive of morality, dangerous to the interests and welfare of the State, and opposed to the tenets of the Catholic religion."

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Aso Shud 14, 1969.
Muslim: Jama-dil-Akhar 11, 1352.
Parsi: Farvandin 26, 1308.
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.
Hightide: 11-00, 23-26.
Lowtide: 4-53, 17-14.
PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 3rd October 1933 38m. p.m. Last Quarter 11th October 10h. 16m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY. October 3.
WEDNESDAY. October 4
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

Kaikhashroo Dossabhoy Broacha (Share Broker) e'dest son of Mr. Dossabhoy Marzockji Broacha (Manager Phoenix Mills), aged 43 years died of Brain Abcess at Vienna Austria, on Sunday at 1 p.m. Uthumna of 3rd day ceremony on Tuesday at Cama Bag at 3 p.m.
Deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday (3rd instant).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' SOCIAL LEAGUE:—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above League will be held to-day (Monday) at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, at 7 p.m.

PATIENCE PLEASE !

We Announced on Saturday that we would give the opening date of—

THE REGAL

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DEFINITELY TO-DAY

but regret it is not possible to do so as yet as we want to have the theatre absolutely

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TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.—G. T. Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple Anniversary, to-day's (Monday) celebration: Pandit Ramapati Mishra's lecture at 7 p.m.

LECTURE ON ECONOMY.—Under the auspices of the R. L. Trust Hostel Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a public lecture on "Necessity of Planned Economy," in the Hostel Building to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

IMPORTANCE OF DHARMA:—To-day (Monday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.), in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Mandvi, Pt. Shri Ram Sharma will deliver a public lecture on the importance of Religion. All are invited to attend.

GANDHI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—Gandhi Jayanti will be celebrated in the Harijan Chawls at Kachrapati, Mahalaxmi to-day (Monday) morning at 10 a.m., when sweets and other things will be distributed to children. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

BERAR YOUTH CONFERENCE—Third session of the Berar Youth Conference will be held at Akola on 7th and 8th of October. Dr. Kashikar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mrs. Lilawati Munshi will preside over the Conference. General Awari will open the session.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INST.—Under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, Prof. H. L. Kaji will deliver a public lecture on "The Present Economic Depression and the Co-operative movement" to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha the correct Meherangan Festival will be observed to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, when Ervad R. D. Dastur, Mr. P. P. Bharucha and Ervad F. A. Bode will speak on "Meherangan and Mithraism."

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held in Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the following business will be transacted:—(1) Annual Report and Accounts; (2) Election of Office Bearers and Managing Committee members for the ensuing year; and (3) Any other business with the permission of the Chairman.

INTER COMMUNAL DINNER:—Under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students Union and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society an Inter Communal Dinner will be held on Wednesday 4th October, at 7-30 p.m. (Musical Programme, at 6-30 p.m.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Building Terrace, French Bridge, Chowpaty, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A party of Harijan boys will also be specially invited to attend.

Dinner tickets can be had from the Secretaries of the above two institutions at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Cowpathy.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.—The Samaj is pleased that Mahatma Gandhi has come out safe from a number of long fasts and hence the secretaries announce an electorate programme for the celebration of his birthday to-day (Monday):—7 a.m. Prayer and Bhajan with Charkha and Takli in the Hall of the Samaj in Bhatwadi, Girgaum. 10-30 a.m. Distribution of sweets to the children at Kachrapati, Mahlakshmi. 11-30 a.m. Distribution of sweets to children of Walpakhdi near Mazagaon Ry. Bridge. 4 p.m. In the Gokhalay Hall of the Brahmin Sabha and address by Shri Dhurandhar of "Navakal" and Tirangi Mela.

DASARA SAMMALAN.

The Dasara Sammalan of the community was celebrated in the Shree Ram Maruti Bag, under the joint auspices of two Institutions, viz. C. K. P. Sthanik Sabha, and C. K. P. Veer Baji Sena Dal, Dadar, presided over the first function while Mr. R. K. Vaidya was the president for the second institution.

Children from the Sena Dal recited songs, gave orations and displayed a show of Hindi drill and lathi. Master R. D. Deshpande recited a heroic ballad. His brother displayed several feats of lathi which were liked by the gathering.

Messrs. D. V. Phanse, B.A. and Raje suggested some views for the benefits of the Sena Dal.

After the distribution of pansupari, the gathering performed Shamipuje. The national song was recited by a chorus of girls.

IMPROVED SPINNING WHEEL

To-day's Demonstration At Khadi Bhandar

The working of the improved spinning machine which has recently arrived in Bombay will be demonstrated at the Khadi Bhandar (396 Kalbadevi Rd.) between 4 and 6-30 p.m. to-day.

RELEASED VOLUNTEERS' CAMP

Mrs. Naidu's Visit On Tuesday

Mrs. Sorojini Naidu will visit the Released Volunteers' Camp (Jumnadas Prabhu Marke, Khara Talao, Chor Bazar) on Tuesday (3rd instant) at 9 a.m.

KHADI CURRENCY

Khadi receipts which are supplied by Khadi Sewaks or Sewikas on receiving money for Khadi purchases are exchangeable into Khadi-Currency at any time after three days at the office of the All-India Spinners' Association at 396 Kalbadevi Road.

H. M. Kotale Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay Branch.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

SUPER TALKIE: "Lal-e-Yaman."
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: "A Bill of Divorcement"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Adorable". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Pick Up". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "So This is Africa". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Rajrani Mira" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Revenge" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "It's a Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Illusion" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon.—Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of Indian Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Ruling Rates.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—News available A South Indian Programme Sponsored by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m.—Indian Programme. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-00 p.m.—European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" by The Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m.—A Vaudeville Programme Myddleton Clark, Songs at the Piano; Peter Todd, Banjo and Guitar solos; Reg. Allaway, Baritone; The s.s. "Ranpura" Dance Orchestra.
11-00 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Transmission on an omni-directional aerial: Cinema Organ Recital; Studio Orchestral Concert; Melody in Music (gramophone records).
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Orchestral Concert (gramophone records).
8-15 p.m.—A sports talk.
8-30 p.m.—(Time Signal from Greenwich). A sonata recital by Lilly Phillips (violin cello) and Ann Mukie (pianoforte).
9-00 p.m.—Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines from an Edinburgh Studio.
9-45 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines.
10-25 p.m.—Anywhere for News: The Dover Patrol, a talk by Mr. Cecil Roberts.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

THE LATE KESHAV GHURYE

He Died A Hero's Death Says Gandhiji

"The death of Keshav Anant Ghurye was the death of a hero. I take it to be a blessed death and should not therefore be mourned"—thus remarks Mahatma Gandhi regarding the young and intrepid Congress volunteer who died this day last year in Visapar jail from an attack of typhoid fever. By his sweet disposition and engaging manners he had won the hearts of one and all in the jail, including the jail officials. When he passed away, the latter, setting aside the rules, permitted 50 to 60 Congressmen in the jail to attend the funeral ceremony at 11 o'clock at night, so that they might have a last look at their dead comrade.

CALL OF HIS COUNTRY.

Keshavrao was born in Savantvadi State in 1906 and was brought to Bombay by his father at the age of three. When he was studying in the English 4th Standard Mahatma Gandhi started his movement of non-co-operation. His father being a non-co-operator boycotted the Government aided school and put Keshavrao in the National School. Later he joined the National Medical College, but his mind was full of plans of Congress activi-

Keshav Anant Ghurye.

ties and social work. In 1931 he took a Harijan "Mela" before many Sarvajanic Ganpaties, notwithstanding to wrath of many orthodox Hindus. After two years career in the National Medical College he bade goodbye to his medical studies and devoted his whole time to Congress work. There was not a single programme of the Congress in which he failed to take his part.

When Mahatmaji started his civil disobedience campagin and leader after leader went to jail, Keshavrao felt the call and he told his parents that his proper place was in the jail and not outside. He was arrested and sentenced to six months' hard labour, but peace was declared after 15 days and Keshavrao came out of jail. As he had a liking for journalism he took up the job of a reporter in a local Marathi daily. On the 13th January 1932 when there was some programme of the Congress on the Chowpatty sands he was there present as the reporter, but he was arrested and put before the Magistrate, who, however, acquitted him.

BREAKS' "PAROLE."

As he was leaving the court room he was re-arrested under the Ordinance and kept in Byculla House of Correction. After one month he was released on "parole." He broke the "parole" and proceeded to Vengurla, where he issued Congress bulletins, gave lectures in the neighbouring villages and while performing the flag solutation ceremony at Vengurla he was arrested and brought to Bombay for trial. This time he did not take any part in the proceedings. He was sentenced for 18 months' hard labour and sent to Visapur, where, as already mentioned he succumbed to typhoid.

SLIP THAT PROVED FATAL

Radhabai Ghaisis, an aged woman, who was being treated for injuries sustained due to her having slipped and fallen from the staircase in a house at Hindu Colony, Dadar, died in the K. E. M. Hospital, on Sunday.

Calcutta.—Mr. R. N. Hughes, Chairman and Managing Director of the Imperial Chemical Industries, died on Sunday morning at 9 a.m. after a short illness. The funeral took place at 5 p.m. —A. P.

SINKING OF DIFFERENCES

Mr. Justice Kania's Tribute To Swastik League

The Vijaya Dasmi Day was celebrated on Thursday last in the morning on the Gowalia Tank Road. The Volunteer Corps was inspected by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania and Mrs. Kania. After the smart march past Mrs. Kania distributed the prizes to the winners and the other competitors of the 5 mile race held on the 24th inst. The first prize this year also was won by Mr. Vaidya, who broke his own record of last year in completing the distance in 29 minutes and 31 seconds. All the competitors had also completed the distance within 10 minutes of the first man, which was a creditable performance.

Prof. Gajendragadker, the G. C. C. of the Volunteer Corps, emphasised the necessity of paying more and more attention to the physical betterment of the members of the Hindu Community and spoke on the useful service rendered by Swastik Ambulance Service.

WHAT INDIA IS LACKING

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania addressing the gathering said:

It was an open secret that India was suffering from want of organisation and discipline the two chief factors which were material for forming a man's character, of a type of which the whole country might ultimately be proud. The remarks made by Prof. Gajendragadker about communalism may be ignored for the time being, as those who talk from the house tops against communalism are often fanning the fire themselves. The League was also striving at the sinking of differences and is only a part of this was achieved by the league the whole of India would be proud that it had done great service to Hindus in particular and India in general.

Concluding, he said, he thought that by uniting themselves under the Swastik Flag the members were doing a great service to the Hindu Community in particular and India in general.

Trivandrum.—Arrangements are being made by a Committee appointed for the purpose to celebrate the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for seven days from October 17 to October 23. The programme will consist of dramatic entertainments, musical performances, exhibition of indigenous arts and sports, etc.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

of incurring debts and waste of money by resorting to litigation. His Excellency proceeded:

Good cattle are a very valuable asset. Poor cattle are a liability. Strong bullocks are wanted for the plough and good milch cows and buffaloes. Bulls of poor quality should not be allowed to spoil the village cattle.

Good grazing grounds are also an asset but they want care and attention. Good trees are wanted for fruit and shade and trees for fuel. It does not cost very much to plant good and useful trees. The Department of Agriculture will advise you in all these matters.

Education of the right kind is good, for India can no longer stand apart and withdrawn from the world. Men now travel swiftly through the air; voices, by means of wireless, come through space. True knowledge is power, but true knowledge must be rightly used. Your children must learn to read, write and keep accounts and those with particular gifts and aptitudes, if you can afford it, must be encouraged to study further, so that in time they can make their contribution to science and to art. But education must be fitted into life; it must fit not unfit, a man or a woman for useful work, and it lies with you with your experience and your influence and your understanding to assist in adapting education in the village schools, so that it brings true enlightenment and knowledge and yet does not unfit for the daily task and common round.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IS COMING

And now that self-government is approaching, the burden and responsibility of your leadership will be increased. You must not let the people be deceived by false promises, but out of your experience and your traditions you must guide them. You well know men are to be judged by deeds not words and that he who promises most, most often gives the least. And you who live upon the produce of the fields know, a harvest is gathered only after great labour.

SIR F. SYKES' PATERNAL ADVICE TO PATILS

You Must Keep Practical Sane Outlook You Must Avoid Sickness & Infantile Mortality By Cleanliness, You Must Avoid Debt-incurring And Litigation, Etc.

In the course of his speech delivered by the Governor of Bombay at a Darbar of Patils held at Belgaum on Saturday. His Excellency, addressing the Patils said:—

The times through which we have passed have been particularly difficult. The great war worked havoc with the world and its calamitous and far-reaching consequences still trouble and disturb the people and affect you in ways which are perhaps not at once apparent to you. It affects, for instance, the prices you get to-day for the produce of your fields. But India has been more fortunate than many other countries. The courage of her sons, who with other soldiers of this great Empire fought for her upon the field of battle, kept her fields, her villages and her towns inviolate. The great war left the minds of men unsettled and disturbed. There were not wanting men ill disposed towards this Government, which has given to India peace and prosperity which at least in historic times she has not known.

IF C. D. HAD SUCCEEDED.

These men did not hesitate to exploit the difficulties of the time for the furtherance of their own ambitions. The civil disobedience movement, which, if it had succeeded, would have brought untold sufferings and misery to you and your villages, has been defeated. I acknowledge gladly the loyalty and help of the vast majority of the patils who refused to allow themselves to be seduced from their loyalty by false and glamorous promises. These difficulties and troubles have left me little time for that closer personal association with you and your villages which I have always desired. But now, before I hand over the reins of office to my successor, I would speak to you some words which I trust you will not forget.

You patils are the representatives of Government in the villages. You represent a system of Government which stretches far into the past. You represent the villages to the Government and the Government to the villages, and I have no doubt it has been your pride that you have been able to represent to the villages a Government which has endeavoured to be just and impartial. Changes are now to be brought about in the form of Government. The changing times may well bring to you new duties and new responsibilities. But if the welfare of the people is to be promoted, your share in the work must be large. The responsibilities of your office and the opportunities of service must always remain your pride. You will remain leaders of the villages and as leaders of the villages you must be leaders in the paths of progress, when those paths are good. You must endeavour to turn to the greater welfare of your villages those advantages which modern progress and discovery have made known.

DON'T MISUNDERSTAND ME.

Do not misunderstand me. Do not think I do not realise the essential goodness and values of village life. Men talk much of progress, they boast of great scientific discoveries, but you know as well as I do that despite all progress, despite all discoveries, the essentials of a good life remain the same; only this progress and these new discoveries must be made to serve the needs of a fuller life and the greater welfare of the villages. You must keep the health and strength which comes from work upon the land; you must keep that practical sane outlook which is the product of experience and contact with the realities of life and is not the theory of the unpractical idealist who, if he were put upon fertile land with plough and bullocks and seed would not know how to plough and sow.

I have had a list of some of the ways in which you can assist your villages printed and I have had these lists distributed among you. Read them and nail them up in your village "chavdis" or public buildings; discuss them with the men and women of your village; discuss them with your district officers; discuss them among yourselves. Act upon them. These are some of the ways in which you can help your villages.

Sickness is bad, but modern science and discovery can help you. Science has found a cure for the majority of diseases; and in most cases has rendered the cure or the remedy both simple and cheap. Small-pox was once common in England, but small-pox is there now practically unknown. It has been banished by vaccination. The dread diseases plague, cholera and guineaworm levy together a dreadful toll upon the villages, but they are dirt diseases or diseases from infected water and they can be banished with the aid and knowledge of modern science. Malaria kills and weakens hundreds of thousands, but modern science has found out the cause and cure.

Maternal and infantile mortality is very high, yet cleanliness and knowledge can save in many cases the mother and the child. Government have given you the Public Health Department. It is for you to second with your own effort the efforts of this department. You can see that the wells of your village are not polluted and the streets are clean. You can report infectious diseases to the authorities and prevent their spread. You can send people to hospitals and dispensaries in time. You can encourage the training of village 'dais'.

After pointing out the dangers

(Continued in Col. 5)

PATHE

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ONE OF PARAMOUNT'S 1933 SURPRISES

VINA DELMAR'S

HUMAN TALE OF YOUNG LOVE

PICK UP

WITH

THE SCREEN'S MATCHLESS TEAM

SYLVIA SIDNEY
GEORGE RAFT

B. P. SCHULBERG PRODUCTION

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PARSIS MEET HINDUS IN FINAL GAME

Europeans, Following On Suffer Innings Defeat In Semifinal, In Spite Of Making Better Snow In Second Venture

KARACHI, Oct. 1.

Ill luck, which dogged the European in Sind Cricket Pentangular tournament yesterday persisted, to-day, the whole side collapsing within 55 minutes after resumption of play. Sakur and Aste opened, and former was caught behind the wicket second over Irani (55/7/4).

Prior to that Aste had given a chance in slips, the catch being dropped. Runs came at funeral pace when Higgins and Aste were associated. Before the former settled down he was caught, and bowled Irani (66/8/5).

Clench filled the vacancy and the partnership with Aste carried the score to century, signalled at 11-45. Aste played steadily but Palsetia soon trapped him behind the wicket (102/9/37).

The outgoing batsman made a heroic effort to stem the rot, and his invaluable 37 saved the Europeans.

PALSETIA'S DEADLY BOWLING

Harrick, the last player, sent back before scoring, the European innings terminating at 11-45.

The amazing batting collapse was due to Palsetia's deadly bowling.

The score:—

Northway b Palsetia	0
Blakeney b Palsetia	0
D Carrol c D J Mobed b S K Irani	0
B W Hawke c N S Mobed b Palsetia	0
Syrett c M J Mobed b Palsetia	8
Aste c M J Mobed b Palsetia	37
Horrocks c Irani b Palsetia	27
Saker c D J Mobed, b S K Irani	4
Higgins c and b Irani	5
Clench not out	18
Harrick b M J Mobed	0
Extras	9
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Palsetia 6 for 26
Irani 3 for 46
M J Mobed 1 for 22

EUROPEANS FOLLOW ON

Europeans were made follow-on at 12-10, Northway and Blakeney being the opening pair.

PARSIS IN FINAL.

In the Sind Cricket Pentangular Tournament, Parsis qualified themselves to meet Hindus in finals, beating Europeans by an innings and eight runs in the semi-final.

With 265 runs, lead the Parsi bowlers started in the second innings, in a devastating form, Northway and Blakeney facing Palsetia and S. K. Irani. Within 10 minutes start S. K. Irani drew first blood, Northway being held in the slips by Palsetia (9-1-2).

Carrol started shakily, giving a chance in the slips which was missed.

Blakeney playing confidently carried the score to 40 executing attractive cuts.

Carrol was next to fall, being bowled by M. J. Mobed.

Hawke joined Blakeney, lifting Mobed for a lovely six, towards the pavilion end and sent up 50 at 1 p.m.

Blakeney's promising career was cut short, S. K. Irani making a successful appeal (56-3-25).

Brilliant Fifth Wicket stand.

The score was 76 at lunch. Syrell was run out (80-4-8). Aste was associated with Hawke in a brilliant fifth-wicket stand, which carried the game out of the doldrums. Between them they scored 62 runs, mainly in singles. Hawke executed delightful cuts, off side, and was slain by Minwalla (142-5-45).

Minwalla shattered the wicket of Horrocks who came next (146-6-3).

Saker sent up 150, when Aste's wicket was captured by Minwalla the ball running into the wicket (157-7-44).

MINWALLA'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Minwalla dismissed Higgins and Clench for four and nil.

Saker was held by S. K. Irani, off Minwalla.

Thus the Europeans' innings terminated at 4-5 p.m.

The Score:—

Northway, c Palsetia, b S. K. Irani	2
Blakeney lbw b Irani	25
Carrol, b M. Mobed	10
Hawke, b Minwalla	45
Syrett, run out	8
Aste b Minwalla	44
Horrocks b Minwalla	3
Sater c S. K. Irani, b Minwalla	19
Higgins c Karanjia b Minwalla	4
Clench b Minwalla	0
Harrick, not out	4
Extras	21
Total	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. K. Irani	2 for 56
M. Mobed	1 for 50
S. K. Irani	two for 19
Minwalla	6 for 21.—A. P.

DUNNE HELPS ARSENAL TO SCORE BIG VICTORY

Chapman Springs Surprise In League Football Match With Last-minute Signing Of Famous Irish International

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Arsenal's manager, Herbert Chapman, sprang a big surprise with the last-minute signing on of the famous Irish international Dunne, formerly of Sheffield United. The transfer was effected this morning and Dunne came down south and turned out at the centre forward in the afternoon. He helped Arsenal to score a smashing victory of 6/0 over Middlesborough who are now bottom dogs in the First Division.

Davidjack and Birkett scored for the home team before the interval. On changing the ends Jack, Birkett, Bowden and Bastin completed the tally.

DUNNE'S GREAT PLAY.

Dunne did a few smart things in the first half which took him all his time to settle down with his new colleagues. His skilful passing in the second half made it appear that Arsenal had found what they had been lacking in this season. Dunne was responsible for three of the six goals scored by his side. His backheel pass to Bowden was a masterpiece of scheming.

SPURS STRIKE FORM.

With the return of summer weather and comparatively hard grounds Spurs reproduced their best form to score 4|0 away victory. With greater speed and better combination they overcame Chelsea at Stamfordbridge in the great London Derby which was watched by 68,000 spectators. It must be said however that an injury to Barber, right-back, who went to outside-left, disorganised Chelsea. Hunt twice scored for visitors before the interval through great solo dribbling efforts. Then Ocallaghan and Hunt with header completed the tally. Law missed a penalty kick for Chelsea.

RILEY'S FINE GOALKEEPER.

South Africans were again to the fore for Liverpool whose scorers were Nieuwenhuys (South African), Hanson and English. White and Johnson scored for Everton. The score was one all when the teams changed ends. Riley, South African goalkeeper made brilliant saves for Liverpool from Geldard, Dunn (twice), Thomson and Stein, including two full length shots.

PORTSMOUTH'S VICTORY.

Portsmouth remain at the head of the First Division with their creditable victory to-day against Aston Villa in a fast game. There was an ugly scrimmage in the second-half and the referee took someone's name. Their scorers were Easson, Worrall and Weddle, while Astley and Cunliffe netted for Villa. The position at half-time was 2|1 lead for home team. Portsmouth missed two penalty kicks.

J. Smith, Mclean and Bott each netted twice for Huddersfield. W. Richardson netted four times for West Bromwich in their match against Derby. Wesley scored four goals out of Gateshead's six against Hartlepools.—Reuter's Special.

NORTHERN UNION RULES RUGBY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 30

Following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Bradford 3 Wakefield 9
Bramley 22 Batley 8
Dewsbury 14 Huddersfield 10
Featherstone 8 Hunslet 36
Halifax 5 Australians 16
Hull 14 York 2
Keighley 12 Hull Kingston Rovers 5
Leeds 30 Castleford 3
Warrington 25 St. Helen's Recreation 0

PARSIS BEAT YOUNG HINDUS

Win By Overwhelming Margin Of Two Wickets And 138 Runs

The Parsi Gymkhana, who fielded a very strong side including F K Nariman, S H M Colah, F E Kapadia, Contractor, Vajifdar and B K Kalapesi against the Young Hindus in a whole day fixture on their own ground defeated the visitors by an overwhelming margin of 2 wickets and 138 runs. The visitors took the first knock and were all dismissed for 110 runs to which J K Kapadia and L P Jai contributed 24 and 30 respectively. Jai hit five fours. B K Kalapese and J F Hawewala took 3 wickets each for 21 and 38 runs respectively.

WICKET KEEPER TOP SCORER

For the home side, K R Meherhomji, the brilliant wicket-keeper was the top scorer with 64 S H M Colah and F E Kapadia coming next with 59 and 57 runs respectively, H N Contractor remained undefeated with 39. No less than eight bowlers were tried by the visitors but the home side proved too much for them. Meherhomji hit 12 fours while Colah hit seven fours and a sixer. C H Chandarana took 3 wickets for 21 and Shetye 2 for 36.

SCORES:—

PARSEE GYM. VS. YOUNG HINDUS

(I INN. OF YOUNG HINDUS)

C N Mehta run out	11
J P Kapadia b Billimoria	24
L P Jai c Contractor b Baria	30
Dalaya st. Meherhomjee b Billimoria	0
Thimaya c Baria b Kalapesi	0
Shete c Contractor b Havewada	6
Chandarana c Engineer b Kalapesi	8
Bhawe b Kalapesi	0
S P Kapadia c Colah b Havewada	17
Kehshric c & b Havewala	4
D S Talpade not out	1
Extras	9
Total	110

BOWLERS

	R	W	O	M
B K Kalapesi	21	3	15	7
J Havewala	38	3	20.2	6
C D Billimoria	15	2	13	6
E J Baria	27	1	7	4

I INNS. OF PARSEE GYM.

K R Meherhomjee c Keshri b	64
F K Nariman c J Kapadia b Talpade	6
S H M Colah c Thimaya b Shete	59
F E Kapadia c & b Chandarana	57
H N Contractor not out	39
H J Vajifdar c Kapadia b Jai	3
H J Engineer run out	6
B K Kalapesi lbw Chandarana	2
C D Billimoria b Chandarana	8
J F Havewala and E J Daria did not bat	
Extras	4
Total for 8 wkts.	248

BOWLERS

	R	W	O	M
D S Talpade	51	1	13	3
Keshri	42	0	9	0
C N Mehta	14	0	2	0
Shete	36	2	8	2
Dalaya	23	0	5	0
Bhave	29	0	6	0
L P Jai	28	1	3	0
C H Chandrana	21	3	7	2

HINDU GYMKHANA V. GOUD SARASWAT C. C.

The Goud Saraswats who were entertained by the Hindu Gymkhana were fortunate to save what would have been a certain defeat, thanks to time being called when the home side wanted only twelve runs to win. The Gymkhana bowlers did well to dismiss the strong side for 207 runs to which J D Wagle, who hit ten fours and one six contributed 68 the next best effort being that of V Dabholkar who remained unbeaten with 65 runs to his credit. Gokhale captured four wickets for 47 and Siriah 3 for 40 runs.

The Home side lost the first wicket for only six but afterwards long partnerships followed the second wicket falling at 97 and 3rd for 140. When stumps were drawn the Gymkhana scored 196 for 4 wickets. R G Nadkarni who hit eleven fours scored 73 in brisk style while A N Munoye remained not out with 41 runs.

HINDU GYM. VS. GOUD SARASWAT C

I INNS OF GAWD SARASWAT

C L Bhandare c & b Siriah	23	
K V Bhandarker c Dholakia b B K Shah	3	
P N Kesarkondi b Siriah	23	
K N Divekar b Siriah	4	
S D Aras c Dholakia b Gokhale	17	
P R Dalvie c Siriah b Gokhale	7	
J D Wagle c C N Dalal b Dongre	68	
D N Kawshib b Gokhale	4	
S G Paleker b Gokhale	0	
V V Dabholker not out	55	
G M Gawanker st. Dongre	1	
Extras	2	
Total	207	

BOWLERS

	Runs	Wkts.
B K Shah	34	1
A D Mandye	30	0
H C Siriah	40	3
C N Dalal	7	0
A N Gokhale	47	4
V S Dongre	28	2
R G Nadkarni	10	0

I INNS. OF HINDU GYM.

P C Dolhakia b P N Kesarcodi	39
S Baburao b Gawanker	0
R G Nadkarni c Divekar b Palekar	73
A D Mundya not out	41
C N Dalal st Bhandarkar b Dinekar	0
H C Siriah not out	24
V S Dongre, A N Gokhale; S V Gangolly; B K Shah; K R Pondwal did not bat	
Extras	19
Total for 4 wickets	196

BOWLERS

	Runs	Wkts.
K N Divekar	48	1
G B Gawankar	33	1
D N Kowshik	20	0
P N Kesarkoadi	25	1
S D Aras	20	0
Palekar	30	1

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This reaction was so astonishing that I immediately reported it to my dentist who after thorough examination said "Why you have no pyorrhea now." Several of my friends have since used it with like results. I am confident you have a most valuable and efficient remedy."

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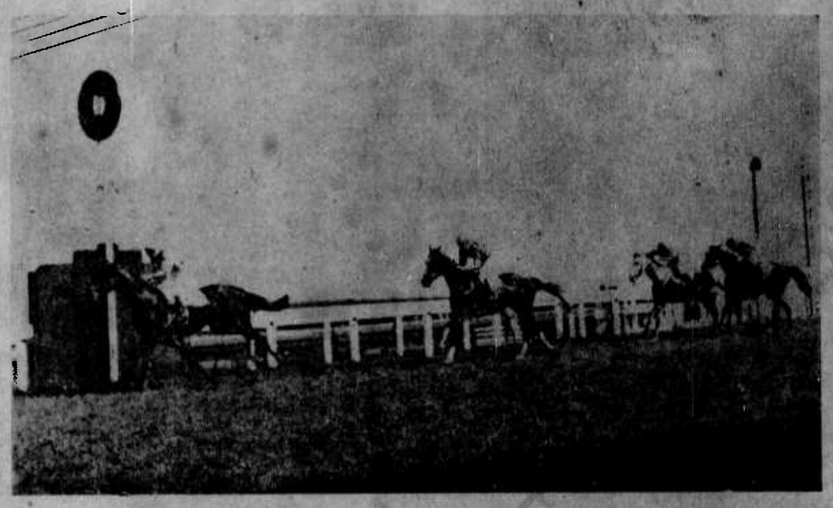
Two Thousand Dividend At Poona

H.E. The Viceroy's "Honeydew" being led in after its victory in the Willingdon Cup.

Poona Races are known ... dividends and on Saturday "Glenlinnhe" (Sixth Race) paid Rs. 2.345 in the first tote, the highest for the season.



H.E. The Viceroy's "Honeydew" winning the Willingdon Plate from "Rosette" and "Johnie Walker".

Major-General H.E.M. Douglas' leads in "Glenlinnhe" (Graham) after its victory in the October Plate, paying Rs. 2,345 in the first Tote, the highest dividend for the season.

Major-General H.E.M. Douglas' "Glenlinnhe" winning the October Plate from "Turlough" and "D'Artagnan".

Romance Of Viceroy's Daughter-In-Law

"Blossom" Ratendone Elopes With Air Pilot And Helps Him To Win Cup

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"Blossom" Ratendone, the beautiful ex-wife of Lord Ratendone, the only son of Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, has again come into the news.

Along with Mr. Miles, the aviator, with whom she eloped last August she has just designed and constructed Britain's best light airplane.

"Behind that little two-seater monoplane," says the "Daily Express," "lies a romance that—for its sheer grit and enterprise—must be told.

"It starts in 1930 when Lady Ratendone went to Shoreham to learn flying. There she met and was taught aviation by Mr. F. G. Miles. And the lady fell in love with the pilot.

DIVORCED.

"Next, society was staggered by stories that 'Blossom' Ratendone—whose beauty was famed on three continents—had eloped with a pilot-mechanic, for whom she cooked and spannered."

Lord Ratendone wrote pathetic letters to his wife asking her to leave off her mad passion. But she refused to leave her pilot-lover, and spurned the honour and position that society offered to the daughter-in-law of a Viceroy.

"In 1932 Lord Ratendone obtained a divorce. 'Blossom' then became Mrs. Miles. At their quiet wedding—a thousand guests had been present at her first marriage was an aviator-capitalist, who told the bride and bridegroom the kind of light airplane he wished designed to break world sales."

From that day both set to work on a model and succeeded. The Hawker plane they built has just been awarded the Wakefield Cup at the International Air Rally at Lympne.

MARRIED TWINS COMMIT SUICIDE

BUDAPEST, (By Mail.)

Twin sisters, Mrs. Pal and Mrs. Ringeis, got married on the same day and the wedded life of both proved equally unhappy.

So the twins committed suicide together by throwing themselves hand-in-hand down a well.—Reuter.

ATTACKS ON

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

With reference to the advertisements that are being published by the Godrej Soaps, Ltd., and their Agents about an alleged statement by the "Chemical Analyser" in the Mysore State Soap Factory, the following letter addressed to the Solicitors of the Godrej Soaps, Ltd., by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore State, Bangalore, is published for general information.

"With reference to your letters No. P. 9659 and 9660, dated 23rd August, 1933, addressed to the Manager, Government Soap Factory, and to Mr. S. G. Sastry, Chemical Analyser, Mysore Government State Soap Factory, respectively, drawing attention to a passage occurring in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Free Press Journal" of the 30th July, 1933, wherein certain statements are alleged to have been made by the Chemical Analyser of our Factory to a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

WE WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT WE HAVE NO OFFICER STYLED AS "CHEMICAL ANALYSER" IN OUR FACTORY, NOR DID ANY OFFICER OF OUR FACTORY MAKE THE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER AND PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPERS AS AFORESAID."

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THUNDER-STORMS WILL RECUR

General Rain In Konkan And Local Rain In Bombay Deccan

POONA, Oct. 1.

A transition to northeast monsoon type of weather is taking place in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Associated with thunder-storms there has been general rain in the Konkan, and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Presidency, Bihar, Assam and upper Burma, with a few falls in lower Burma and Chota Nagpur.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows: Victoria Point, one and half; Yamethin, three-quarters, Maymyo, half; Tavoy, Mergui, quarter, Bogra, one and half; Dhubri, three-quarters, Naya Dumka, Jalpaiguri, half; Dibougarh, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Pachmari, quarter, Trichinopoly, Salem, three, Belgaum, one and half; Chitaldrug, three-quarters, Poona, Calicut, Coimbatore, Mangalipattam, Coonoor, half; Mercara, Marmagao, Miraj, Madura, Khandala, quarter.

FORECAST:

Thunder-storm rain will recur locally in Tenasserim, Madras Presidency, Mysore, Bombay Deccan and Konkan.—A. P.

WOMAN STRUCK DOWN BY CAR

Succumbs To Injuries In Hospital

One Sakinabai Sayed, aged 65, died in the K.E.M. Hospital on Sunday morning, due to the fracture of the skull.

It appears that on September 28, the woman was crossing the Mahim Causeway, when she was knocked down by a car. While she was crossing, the driver of the car blew the horn, and finding that the woman did not heed his warning, swerved the car to the right. In spite of it, its left front mudguard struck the woman, who was thrown on to the footppath and the hind mudguard brushed against her. Due to the injuries she received, she fell down unconscious, and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where she died, three days later.

"IN CASE I AM MURDERED"

Reward For Informer Bequeathed In Will

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Because he feared being murdered, Mr. Horace Elliot Wadsworth, a wealthy New Yorker, who died on August 9, at Reno, set aside £5,000 in his will for an investigation into the cause of a reward for anyone who might his death. He also left £20,000 as bring about the conviction of any person or persons responsible for instigating his death.

A post mortem disclosed that actually Mr. Wadsworth died of acute alcoholism.—Reuter.

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IT SAVED ME FROM SERIOUS TROUBLES

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1933

JUDGED BY DEEDS

The much advertised village improvement scheme which Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, was going to inaugurate by holding a durbar and delivering a couple of speeches, one to the Village Patils and another to Local Bodies, contains little that is new or inspiring. The speeches are full of trite sayings, a few commonplaces of agriculture and sanitation, a summary of the Agricultural Commission's findings, a defence of the present system of Government—which, of course, is almost perfect, and an attack on the Civil Disobedience movement and what the Governor calls "idealists."

We cannot accuse the head of the Government at least of being an idealist, for it is strange that he should have undertaken this great missionary work for infusing new life into villagers—who are overburdened with debts, steeped in ignorance, who have no adequate supply of drinking water, or medical facilities,—just a few weeks before leaving the country for good! Before doubting other people's sincerity, as the Governor does, he would have done well to consider whether he really believes that he is likely to be taken seriously by the general public, and whether sensible people will not draw their own conclusions from the unnecessary fuss he is making over nothing in particular.

LIBEL ON CONGRESSMEN.

We do not doubt for a moment that the village, as the unit on which the whole Indian social and political fabric is built, requires to be changed for the better, but that cannot be done by delivering speeches and telling the Police Patils that what exists is for the best in this best of worlds. The Governor laid great stress on peace and prosperity, neither of which are to be found in this country. He does less than justice to himself and the administration of which he is the head by telling the darbaris that the supporters of the Civil Disobedience movement wanted to further their own ambitions. Congressmen neither draw fat emoluments nor exercise almost despotic powers over the people, through innumerable arbitrary emergency laws. What was the reward that awaited a Congressman who wanted to have a change in the present mode of administration? Jail, loss of liberty and property, beating and other indignities! We must respectfully protest that even a Governor of a Presidency has no right to libel Congressman by perverting the objects of the Congress, or to non-co-operate with hard facts.

WHAT DOES HE KNOW?

What have the Government done all the years they have been in India? The Governor himself frankly confessed that he was busy all these four-and-a-half years in dealing with after-war conditions, and that he could only find time to think at all of the villagers and their uplift, at the fag-end of his term. It is sheer mockery to tell the villagers that they should send their children to schools, when only three or four villagers have got a school between them. Sir Frederick Sykes told the village Patils that they should send their sick and suffering to dispensaries and hospitals; they should encourage the training of village "dais." If he had known more about the medical aid supplied by the Government or the Local Bodies he would not have been guilty of these remarks. In the majority of Districts. There is only a dispensary in the taluka towns, which is generally miles away from villages. Each taluka with its thousands of inhabitants has to depend on that one municipal dispensary, and the hospital accommodation is limited. The Government's efforts in Bombay City in this direction are notorious enough, and they are a fair guide to what they have done, or failed to do, in the districts.

INSULT TO INJURY

Sir Frederick Sykes also spoke on the necessity of drinking pure water, and so on. The main question in the villages is to have any sort of drinking water. To people who have no sanitation, medical aid, roads, or education, and who are chronically on the verge of starvation, it is mere tomfoolery to advise them not to get into debt, to have clean drinking water, to have hospitals, and many other good things of the world, which it is certainly the duty of a enlightened administration to supply, but which are simply not present.

The villager is told not to get into debt by "extravagant expenditure on marriages and on caste feasts." This is callous and merely adding insult to injury, and could only come from one who is abysmally ignorant of the conditions in this country. With an income of Rs. 50 per year, the villager is hard put to it to pay the Government demands, and feed himself and his family, and he has rarely any money left to spend on feasts or marriages. Suppose he does, just as the highly placed members of the administration whom he maintains,—is he to be denied one humble feast or marriage festivity in his life? Is his whole life to be dark and drab, without a gleam of sunshine, because he has to meet the demands of a top-heavy administration, with its army of officials with the highest salaries in the world?

Reconcilable Interests

The appeals made by various bodies in India to the Textile Conference now in session at Simla to safeguard their respective interests shows that, apart from external interests like those of Britain and Japan, there are many in India which are at stake in any scheme of tariff duties and which need to be carefully guarded. We cannot include in this category semi-foreign interests, like the importers of foreign cotton, yarn and piece-goods. Seth Kanhaialal Mimani, presiding over a special meeting of the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, asks that the Simla Conference should duly safeguard the interests of the Indian importers of foreign cotton goods. Obviously, the importers think only of their own interests but they are not worse than those millowners who, while talking of the duty of promoting a national industry quietly consent to compromises which hinder the progress of the industry.

As we have often stated before, so far as the cotton industry is concerned, the public will tolerate no compromise with foreign interests. And the same is of Indians importing foreign textiles. Either self-interest or patriotism should teach the latter not to flout the nation's Swadeshi sentiment. But, purely Indian cotton interests, though apparently divergent can and should be equitably adjusted. Handloom weavers should not object to a heavy enough tax on foreign yarn, for their interests will be safe if heavier duties are levied on foreign piece-goods. Similarly, millowners should not object to a high enough duty on foreign cotton; for their interests are quite safe so long as foreign textile products are taxed more heavily. All India interests can be adequately protected if all foreign textiles are practically kept out by a protective tariff wall. But our misfortune is that the present Government is not willing to keep out all foreign textiles.

Press Views

A National Convention

The possibility of an All-India National Convention to oppose the White Paper tooth and nail, should be considered, even if it embarrasses Sir Samuel Hoare or encourayes Lord Salisbury. The Liberals should give up pinning their faith on individual heroes among the ranks of British statesmen and further appreciate the value of a joint platform for at least a specific purpose at a a dangerous time.

There is a strong case for exploring the possibilities of united action by all the political classes in India, the optimists who were disillusioned about the outcome of the R. T. C., as also the pessimists who attempted other methods of political work. The best minds of India cannot belittle the danger of the present disorder in public life. Once the "White Paperites" of Britain triumph, it would be difficult to replace or modify it, except by means palatable to the subversionists whom all who oppose violence, have condemned. Is a united programme at least for the facing of the present crisis impossible or undesirable?—"Hindustan Times."

Why Beat A Dead Horse ?

It is not difficult to agree with our contemporary that Civil Disobedience has not been a success that, in so far as Civil Disobedience is concerned, the bulk of Congressmen and the mass of the people are not behind the Congress programme. We ourselves have urged repeatedly that the Nation is war-weary and that it would be unfair to continue to whip it into militant activities. Nor have Congress leaders themselves failed to appreciate this reality. In the context of the Poona resolutions and Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement the present position is that Civil Disobedience has ceased to exist as a practical, organisational programme. When, therefore, our contemporary wants "abandonment" of what does not exist as a practical proposition, it is, with due deference, going further than Sir Harry Haig himself.—"National Call."

The Only Way

It is quite clear that the essential preliminary to the constitution of a united platform whether for a temporary or a permanent purpose, is that the Congress should once again take its rightful place at the head of the national movement, and that it can take this place only by abandoning the present civil disobedience campaign. The moment the Congress takes this much-needed step, the energies of all who command any influence in the country must be directed to making the Liberals and Independents offer the fullest measure of co-operation to it in its task of uniting and organising the forces of national life in effective opposition to the White Paper scheme. That is the only way in which a national convention can be brought into being.—"Tribune."

Heartless And Unjust

The experience and the plans adopted in all countries both within and without the British Dominions, have been similar; and salary scales have been ruthlessly cut down. It would, therefore, be a most heartless and manifestly unjust step to take, not only to impose compulsorily on India a continuance of recruitment to All-India Services on the part of the Secretary of State for any length of time in the future, but also to impose along with it a scale of salaries enormously higher than that provided for the sons of the soil doing the same work with equal efficiency. Such a policy is bound to increase the political tension that must arise from the existence of a foreign recruited Service in the several departments of the Indian Administration.—"Hindu".

WANTED: A CLEAR LEAD

Jawaharlal's Failure To Implement His Declarations

BY R. S. RUIKER.

Ever since the Poona Conference, there has been a good deal of discontent and disaffection in the public and amongst a good many Congressmen about the political programme of the Indian National Congress. Mahatmaji's fast inside Yerwada Jail for full and unrestricted grant of Harijan work from behind the Prison walls, and his subsequent release from jail have hardly made matters clear to the ordinary man in the street.

The climax has now been reached by the decision of Mahatmaji not to court jail by resort to any aggressive form of Individual Civil Disobedience till the expiry of the remaining term of his imprisonment. The release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had raised hopes in many quarters that the nation would obtain a more definite and clear lead. But alas, these high hopes have hardly been fulfilled.

ISSUES CLARIFIED.

The statements issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the correspondence between the former and Mahatma Gandhi, now released for publication have no doubt clarified the issues that confront the nation. The political atmosphere has been cleared to a very great extent. Jawaharlal Nehru has in highly courteous but in no unmincing words, pointed out the differences which divide political India from Mahatmaji's religious ideology and programme. He has eloquently pleaded for the devesting of vested interests and for the economic relief of the masses. He has rightly stated that the problem of achieving feedom is one of revising vested interests? He has emphasised that his point of view has always been political and economic; and in contrast to this has pointed that 'Gandhiji is essentially a man of religion'. He has once more re-stated that our ideal is complete independence and that there could be no compromise between nationalism and imperialism.

BUT NO CLEAR LEAD.

After all this emphasis on the fundamental differences which exist between Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, it was expected that he would give a clear lead to the country? But curiously enough the essentially political and economic' Panditji has decided to accept the lead of Gandhiji, the man of religion. After having eloquently pleaded for the devesting of the vested interests, Jawaharlalji is now perfectly happy about the general methods adopted by us for the struggle?'

No one expected a lead backwards from Jawaharlal Nehru. We want him to move forward with the spirit of the times and not to bind himself to the chariot wheels of Gandhi! While strongly decrying against the vested interests in the country, it is clear that the vested interests in the Congress have proved too powerful

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY.

We join millions of our countrymen in conveying our cordial greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on his 64th birthday.

It is not easy to contemplate his life without being tempted to indulge in superlatives. But there is no exaggeration in saying that he is one of the greatest men borm in our age.

Already he enjoys an international fame which Kings and Emperors may envy. There is not a town nor a village in India which does not cherish his name with affection and reverence.

Everywhere his name is a household word for self-sacrifice and a dedicated life. His services to India are incalculable and he is still in the midst of his achievements.

There is no sphere of India's public life that he has not worthily served and no class of people that has not been inspired by his noble example.

Despite his age and indifferent health and the innumerable calls upon his energy, he is still heroically striving for India's weal. A cause so noble and led by a champion so worthy of it cannot be long balked of its reward.

May he live long to serve India and the world.

WHILE THEY PRATE

It is plain that Japan is inducing her people to bear fresh burdens by creating a war scare and holding up the Soviet air fleet before their eyes.

While Japan has been arming herself at all points and creating a great navy, the Soviet has been compelled to create a great aerial force to meet the new menace. Russia has already made great strides in this direction, and with her immense resources she is easily the first country in the world in regard to bombing planes.

All this is happening while they are still prating about disarmament at Geneva and an Indian nominee of the Government orates about India's desire to have peace!

IDLE WORDS

Sir B. L. Mitter spoke about the horrors of war at Geneva, and believed there was little enthusiasm for peace. That is an undoubted fact, whether in Asia or in Europe, for the governments have been finding the wars very profitable to themselves and the system by which they are propped up.

Indians, said Sir B. L. Mitter, want peace not only for themselves but also for others. Unfortunately, Indians are unable to control their destinies and have to depend on an alien bureaucracy to implement these pious desires.

Otherwise, we should not have had the last farcical Frontier War, a periodic episode in that part of India when without any apparent reason armies are sent forward and equally without reason withdrawn. We do not know whether these movements to and fro benefitted any one except the army contractors who must have done well.

We have no objection to Sir Brojendra praising the League for its work, and perhaps for affording him an opportunity for airing his inanities, but the world has a different opinion about its capacity to do good.

AND AGAIN WORDS!

The Governor's anxiety for the welfare of the Harijans was evident in his exhortation to them to co-operate with the Government and in his reply in the negative to their request that they should have compulsory education!

Sir Federick contents himself with telling them that the Backward Classes Committee is opposed to compulsory education, and so they have to content themselves with nothing for the present,—until better times come.

But better times for compulsory education never come. When the Government treasury was full of money, they spent it on mad schemes for dredging the Backbay and burdening the tax-payer with a colossal debt.

Now there is no money for anything. When the Harijans ask for education, the Governor gives them his sympathy and advice to co-operate with the administration.

That is all they get and perhaps will get in future years, unless they bestir themselves and fight for their rights not by petitioning, but by demanding them.

AN INSANE MESSAGE.

In an appeal to the Hindus issued by Bhai Parmanand, President-elect of the 15th session of the Hindu Mahasabha, he makes an intriguing remark which seems to convey that it is no longer desirable or necessary to labour for Hindu-Muslim unity to win Swaraj.

Referring to the position of the Hindus under the new constitution "based on Anglo-Muslim alliance," he says:

> In the place of the old theory that Swaraj is to be attained through Hindu-Muslim unity, an altogether new situation would arise and a great deal of our struggle would be shifted to a new field. The present Government would be acting as an umpire holding the balance of power in their hands.

If it is suggested that Hindus should fight the Muslims and ingratiate themselves with the non-Indian umpire, we cannot imagine anything more suicidal or insane or dishonourable.

The very attempts of India's enemies to divide her should convince any normal mind that communal unity is indispensable for attaining or retaining Swaraj.

Readers' Views

THE WISER COURSE

From Ram Chond N.

This is not the first or second time that you have pointed out through your leading columns, the immediate change of course for the Congress to adopt and I hope, the public at large must have read and understood this.

Even a leader like Mrs Sarojini Naidu has admitted (in her speech to the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaon, on Thursday last) that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was effected in a moment of weakness, and that it was the beginning of National undoing. So, it follows naturally that the programme of the Congress ever since the Pact, must necessarily undergo a change so as to enable us to do away with the National undoing.

She says the Congress will rise, refreshed, but our anxiety and prayer is, as you put it, that the Congress may be re-established as our great National Organisation with newer and better plans for an intensive programme of work."

It is superfluous when I say the movement of Civil Disobedience has practically died down throughout the whole country, which the leaders know only too well. At least I can boldly say that at present the activities of the Congress so far as the Presidency of Madras and the Southern States of Travancore and Cochin, are concerned, are nil where the history of the year 1931 saw such an influence exercised by the Congress. The general attitude has changed there and it is essential that a change in the Congress programme should take place.

Again Sarojini Naidu says, "what we want to-day is freedom for one and all", and "go on and go ahead without looking back into the comfortable shade of the valley behind, but go up and up till you reach the mountain peak". Certainly, our goal of freedom is the mountain peak and we are all ready to go up and up. But will it not be our wisdom to take a better path leading to the peak so that none will shrink back, but keep on and on; and will it not be more advisable when we come upon a winding path of the peak to look back so as to ascertain whether we are exactly on the right path?

We are sanguine that the Congress will begin to tackle this matter immediately.

South Indian Stage In Bombay

From T. S. H. Rao.

While it is gratifying to note that there are two South Indian Dramatic Associations in Bombay which off and on provide very good entertainment they would still be increasing their utility if they would adopt the method followed by the Marathi Stage by putting on the boards new plays which would help to strengthen public opinion against the antiquated customs that still persist in the South Indian Society.

Dramatic themes drawn from the social life of to-day would be more realistic and appealing to the people. New Marathi plays do receive a warm welcome, and I don't see why our enthusiastic South Indian amateur dramatists should not also try to emulate them. It is needless to say that the same plays, however well staged, become boring to the ordinary man when called upon to witness them over and over again. Now and then short social plays depicting aspects of social life as we see them now around us would be very interesting and surely go a long way to enlighten society.

As for getting new plays I don't think there need be much difficulty. The first play (Chandrahasa") staged by the Siddharanjani Sabha of Matunga was written, as mentioned in the notice of the play, by a Bombay South Indian, Mr. A. G. Ramachandra Rao. This seems to be altogether a new play for the South Indian stage and the performance by the above Sabha was quite a success, remembering that most of the actors were on the stage for the first time. This should be a sufficient encouragement for the Sabhas to approach the same author or somebody else for new social plays.

"RESERVED FOR LADIES

From Hushedar Negedar.

A propos of the breeze at the meeting of the Students' Brotherhood, youths of both the sexes would like to know why in these days, when women who courageously enter into competition with men on equal terms not only in the fields of education and social service but of commerce and politics as well, seats should be reserved for ladies only?

Now-a-days women of all classes work shoulder to shoulder with men. Desh Sevikas are in the front rank of active politics workers and willingly suffer the hardships of gaol along with their male associates. Girls assert their right to take their stand along with men in railway trains and trams when these are full, and do not like that men should leave their seats for the softer sex.

For this sex resents being called softer in comparison with men. This is the reason why modern girls take part in all active outdoor games, and go to the length of breaking the records of men in swimming, motoring and aeronautics.

Damsels of to-day do not care to be set up as pretty idols worthy of male adoration, but useless for all practical purposes of everyday existence. They fret and fume and raise a storm if they are dubbed "divine" and "ethereal" by mere men, but assert their elementary right to speak and act as human beings with all their faults and virtues. Girls, all over the world, are now fed up with the double dose of divinity and lip-homage.

This being the case, is it not probable that the reservation of seats for ladies in lecture-halls, though done out of pure chivalry by members of the harder sex, might be regarded as an insult and reflection on their virility and energy by the youthful and rebellious members of the fair sex?

Bengal Pilot Service

From "A Teacher and Friend of New Applicants."

It was a satisfactory statement that was made a few days ago in Simla by the Commerce Member that for the first time in the history of India the selection of candidates for the Bengal Pilot Service is to be made in India. Hitherto recruitment to this service was made by the Secretary of State in England. The announcement, therefore, represents an important land mark in the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine in this country.

It is understood that the selections will be made by the highest tribunal in the land, I mean the Public Service Commission. But unfortunately there appears to be a fly in the ointment. It is learnt that the head of the training ship "Dufferin" in Bombay is to be co-opted by the Commission to give technical advice in the selection of candidates. If so, the proposed co-option of this gentleman must be due to his close and intimate knowledge of the boys of whom he was in charge for three years on the ship. This may be right in one sense, but it cannot be denied that the psychology of the teacher is a very peculiar factor and one which should be used judiciously, especially in regard to selection of men for public service.

Having been a teacher myself a number of years, I would not certainly like to sit in judgment over my own boys with the Commission, though, of course, I would wish them all joy and success. Expert technical advice is no doubt necessary, and the Commission do from time to time co-opt experienced persons to advise them when making technical appointments. But in regard to the selection of people to the Bengal Pilot Service, the Commission will be already in possession of the "Differin" records of the candidates. There is therefore no need for co-opting to the Commission any member of the training ship, and more particularly the head of the ship who trained these boys for three years, who examined them before they finally passed out, who has also given them final passing out certificates under his own signature, and who has further certified to their character ability, etc.

I express the general apprehensions that justice will not be done to those who have not had the privilege of passing through the Dufferin"

(Continued on Page 7).

A LONDON LETTER.

Disarmament Gets Permanent Set-Back

European Complications Involving Shadow Of War Cause Armament Firms To Get Busy

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON (By Air), September 23.

This week the news from India that has occupied public attention is the death of the venerable woman, Dr. Annie Besant. She had a long life of wonderful activities with the complete retention up to the last of her remarkable powers of oratory. But even her best friends appreciate the fact that for the last dozen years her importance in Indian politics was heavily on the decline.

A GENEVA CONFERENCE

Information has just come on the wire of a small gathering of Indians and their international supporters held at Geneva demanding independence of India. The three Congress leaders, V. J. Patel, Subhas Bose and Bhulabhai Desai, were there, but this at a time when counsel in the Congress camp is divided and once again in the melting pot.

The one good feature of this conference is the tardy and belated realisation of the fact that to fight a mighty machine of imperialism, world's international opinion and co-operation is necessary. It shows that Indian nationalism alone cannot successfully fight its powerful opponents. The one weak and regrettable point of these gatherings seems to be that there was too much sentiment in favour of the League of Nations. The theory of the League of Nations may be alright and some day in the future the League might be composed of lovers of freedom and champions of national liberty. Unfortunately, as foots are to-day the principle and controlling members of the League are imperialist tyrants and national Fascists to the world.

LEAGUE OF IMPERIALISM.

The chief contributor of the League's finance and a great wielder of political influence in the League is still the British Empire and the Geneva [illegible] imperialists asked Indians to look to the League for their liberation by calling upon them to refer the Indian dispute to its arbitration. The second great member is France, who with her own imperialist ambition is bound to support Britain in India. The third member of the League is the Fascist State of Italy, Mussolini her representative is beginning to be another leading influence at Geneva, and his one aim in life is to make Italy once again the owner of an Oriental Empire as big and powerful as that of the ancient Romans. In national affairs he is as gentle and freedom-loving as the Viceroy is in relation with the Congressmen in India.

The other new member of the League is Germany, which does not stand for colonial liberation but demands a German Empire once again in East and West Africa, on the shores of China and even in the heart of Russia. In her internal affairs, just now the whole world is looking with horror at the atrocities perpetrated by the Nazi Government on German citizens. Many other States in the League are mere pawns of the big bullies and the rest are too weak and insignificant to count for anything. The whole of this international effort in Geneva on behalf of India would, therefore, be miscarried if the Indian people are misdirected in the path of trusting the League instead of fighting it and denouncing it.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

As an instance of the rising tide of international moral feeling is the case of Tshekedi, the Regent Chief of Bamangwaw Tribe in Bechuanaland. If a British Admiral had ten years ago automatically deposed an African Chief the average man-in-the-street in Britain would have thought it to be a necessary measure for the safety of the White man. Those who might not have accepted such a point of view would have kept silent in the belief that it was not their affair.

This position is entirely changed and many British citizens are taking steps to form a Committee for an extensive propaganda to demand the restoration of the Chief. They believe that the MacIntosh Trial is a mere technical screen, behind which lies the motive of breaking the spirit of all African Chiefs, who dare to refuse or argue about valuable economic concessions or railway rights demanded by British companies.

Within a week's time we may see a powerful British Committee, with some African and Indian members associated with them, to agitate, not only for the restoration of Tshekedi but to give proper publicity to and spread full education about the intriguing methods of capitalist imperialism in oriental and colonial countries. There is the delicate situation behind the Tshekedi episode which also is to be dealt with boldly in the open.

All African Chiefs, like most of the Indian Princes, are nominally free but in reality are in the more embarassing position of an ordinary citizen of a conquered race. They are not able to look after their own people with independent judgment. An enlightened man, like Tshekedi, must know and must feel that he is as competent and just as any white judge in dealing with criminal and undesirable activities of persons like MacIntosh. However, Tshekedi, who is bound by the British Order in Council of 1891, dare not say such a thing. His only defence in demanding his restoration would be his pledge to observe the unnatural and irrational principle that men of a certain colour cannot be just in dealing with a criminal of white colour.

This issue is really the vital issue behind the present episode. The new Indian political group and the Negro Workers League of London have, therefore, combined forces on this issue and they are heartily supported by the New British Tshekedi Committee. A public meeting has been fixed provisionally early next month at which a comprehensive resolution will be discussed and offered for adoption.

TORY PRESS DISTURBED

This reminds me of the present activities of some of the Conservative newspapers. They are already startled by the amount of support that is coming in behalf of a black African Chief against the action of a British Vice-Admiral. They are making frantic efforts to persuade the Colonial Office to preserve the White man's prestige and neither to cancel the suspension of Tshekedi nor to permit him to come to England for any agitation. They are greatly disturbed by the precedent set by the International Legal Commission of Enquiry into the burning of the Reichstag, which was conducted last week in a proper legal and judicial manner. These newspapers openly point out a fear that some international lawyers may become busy bodies and may set up an independent trial to examine full evidence and all the documents of the Tshekedi Case to bring to light a lot of imperialist scandal.

GERMAN AMBITIONS

Indian readers may feel somewhat puzzled that the leaders of one German Party should set fire to their own Parliament merely for the sake of scoring an election victory. The German problem as taken up by the Nazis is not one of mere electoral supremacy. Their desire is to resurrect from the ashes and ruins of the last war defeat a new war Germany with all its Prussian militarism. They are not bidding for Cabinet positions but they are seeking to have a Germany with another German army that can make another attempt at German domination in Europe and in the world. The last crushing military defeat of Germany has not wiped out the power of scientific investigation and perfection of the German people. Prussian militarists and German imperialists are once again thirsting to harness this science mentality of the nation for military domination.

Nazi Germany has raised a new hope in Fascist Italy as a new and powerful ally against France. Italy desires a naval supremacy in the Mediterranean against France and if Germany and Italy combined together they could build a wall across Europe from the Baltic Sea down to the Adriatic. Poland and Hungary can be cut away from France very effectively. The only difficulty is the small country of post-war Austria. The Nazis spoiled the Austrian entente by their overbearing attitude of superiority, but Fascist Itay with Mussolini's tactfulness will soon get Austria and her pocket Chancellor into a secret or open triple alliance.

Soviet Russia was very friendly towards Germany with a great communist tendency, but the Soviet Union can no longer be friendly or helpful to Nazi Germany. At the same time Italy and France are counting upon peaceful and harmonious relations with the Soviet Union. The immediate object of the U. S. S. R. is not to take any part in any international war, but to obtain her machinery, transport wagons, etc., from Western Powers and to go on reconstructing her internal economy and creating a flourishing and prosperous Socialist State.

Britain plays the usual game of outward friendship with all and her ultimate intervention of allying herself with the likely winner in a future war. She is prepared to back up Germany and Italy against France if she can be quite sure of their success in the next conflagration. On the other hand, she is keeping her door wide open for an alliance with France and even with Russia in case she feels that victory lies along that path.

DISARMAMENT.

These new calculations and possible dispositions of a new alliance is naturally a huge stumbling block in the way of disarmament. Two years ago it was feared that the Disarmament Conference may talk a lot and merely cut down a few antiquated cruisers or old fashioned guns and do nothing more. Now, even this hope is lost. America, Britain, France, Germany and Italy are all making huge and gigantic provisions in their 1934 Budgets for additional armaments. The Disarmament Conference therefore has now come away from the question of reducing existing armaments and is barefacedly considering the question of coming to some agreement with regard to the nature and size of new armaments. The armament factories everywhere are hurrying up and keeping themselves in readiness for big orders and their shares are in a great demand. These shares are as much in demand from Bishops, Churchmen, Labour Pacifists and Socialists as by members of Conservative and imperialist families.

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BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

(Continued from Page 6.)

training ship if the head of the ship is co-opted, because he will not unnaturally be biassed in favour of his own boys. And colour is lent to this fear by the fact that a certain circular letter has been issued to all the ex-"Dufferin" cadets—under whose authority one does not know—importing a certain interpretation into one of the requirements of the Public Service Commission. Para. (ii) of the printed application form issued by the Commission merely asks the candidates to submit the "certificate of character from the head of the school, college or training ship last attended by the candidate" meaning thereby the Final Passing out Certificate.

This is perfectly understandable, but I ask why the "Dufferin" circular letter asks the ex-cadets who wish to apply for these posts to submit a copy of the "Last Term Report" of the "Dufferin". The obvious inference is that the scales may be weighted in favour of those who were trained in the ship by the Captain himself.

I give expression to these doubts so that the Public Service Commission may be aware of the difficulties which assail the candidates and remove them in time.

A RAY OF HOPE

"The Charkha has brought a ray of hope in the lives of two-hundred thousand spinners. And it has the capacity to bring it in those of hundreds of million."

—GANDHIJI.

WANTED : A CLEAR LEAD

(Continued from page 6).

for Panditji! When the youths and the whole nation were looking to him for a new militant orientation of the Congress Policy, he has blessed Civil Disobedience, as being the last and final word in political strategy. He has emphatically asserted that 'C. D. can never exhaust itself till its object is achieved'? The masses and the country have unfortunately found that things are exactly otherwise and hence the present-day terrible stagnation in Indian politics.

OBVIOUS MORAL.

The moral is obvious! The old moorings of the religious leadership of Mahatmaji are still too powerful for Panditji. In refreshing contrast to this submissive attitude, one finds that Subash Bose and Vithalbhai Patel have plainly and candidly stated the defects and weakness of the Gandhian tactics! These two tried patriots have raised the standard of revolt and have boldly pleaded for a new orientation of Congress Policy, on a political and economic programme. The time has now come for every politically-minded Indian to speak out his mind boldly and plainly.

None can deny that Gandhiji is one of the greatest living personalities in the whole world. But our admiration for Gandhiji's personality need not deter us from stating our differences plainly and honestly. Even Gandhiji—according to his own admissions, has committed Himalayan blunders in the past and what guarantee is there, that the present-day actions and programmes of Gandhiji are not a repetition of his past blunders? Let us not, therefore, bury the divine torch of freeing thought and speech, at the altar of hero worship of Mahatmaji.

RADICAL SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

The critics of Gandhism are always asked what is the alternative programme to Gandhism? Those who want to silence the critics, by such quick arguments, altogether forget that Gandhi-ism itself is an experiment in politics and has nowhere else succeeded in the world. The experience of the last fourteen years hardly justifies the buyont hopes of Panditji "that Civil Disobedience can never exhaust itself till its object is achieved"! Those who want the nation to stick to Civil Disobedience at all costs, have first to justify their buoyant hopes, which all available history unfortunately belies! The alternative programme is limited by Jawaharlal Nehru, when he states that the problem of achieving freedom becomes one of revising vested interest.

The Indian Princes the Zamindars and the Capitalists, are all, according to Panditji to be devested as speedily as possible. What else is this but a programme of Radical Socialism? The Indian working class is already engaged in a grim fight with the forces of capitalism, and Imperialism? But this silent and unobtrusive fight of the Indian working class hardly receives any publicity! None the less its potentiality for achieving the freedom of India, can hardly be denied by any serious student of politics.

DUTY OF YOUTH.

The duty of the youths of India and the Indian working class is, however, clear and plain. Our goal of complete Independence is our guiding star on the political horizon. A scientific, political and economic programme is our only means. Religion or social reform should not divert our attention from the main political and economic aspect of the fight in India. Socialism is the only progressive force throughout the whole world; and in the words of Panditji 'we have to range ourselves with the progressive forces of the world'. Let the youth of India and its working classes, be the harbinger of a new political era, which will lead us to complete political and economic freedom.

WHY HE SHOT HIMSELF

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

Johann Foantes was accused of being in possession of a rifle without a special permit.

Alarmed at the charge, Fontes shot himself with the rifle which had caused the trouble.—Reuter.

BIKANER WARNED AGAINST REPETITION OF MEERUT

(Continued from page 1.)

ing the resolution said that it was no new thing for the audience to know about the condition of the jails in British India. If jail in British India could be called Hell then the condition of the Jails in Indian States could be campared to a hundred hells put together. The speaker had heard from many friends who had been in Nabha and Patiala jails the conditions there. States like Nabha and Patiala, said the speaker were more prominent in the public eye but a state like Bikaner was in a corner and it was difficult to know about the things that were going on in that state.

PLEA FOR FAIR TREATMENT

Referring to the resolution the speaker said that what the meeting was urging on the Maharaja was that he should give the undertrials a fair treatment expected of any civilised government.

Continuing Sardar Jamiat Singh said that the reason for the present Conspiracy Case was that when the Maharaja was at the Round Table Conference, the subjects from his state submitted a memorandum to Lord Sankey, who passed it on to the Maharaja. It appears that in that Memorandum the way the people were being ruled had been explained. The Maharaja as soon as he came to India got the people said to be responsible for it arrested.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi said the Maharaja's boast that the Rajas were born leaders and accredited spokesmen of the people was challenged by the accused and that was responsible for the sedition charge against them. For telling the Maharaja that he did not know the mind of his people, the accused were charged with disaffection.

WANTED ACTION

"Beware of the fate of the Czar and do not be afraid of the advent of Democracy" the above was part of a speech delivered by the Maharaja in a meeting of the Chamber of Princes. The speaker said, what the people wanted was that he should put into action what he had spoken.

Messrs. Jamnadas Arutiya, Kanyalal Kalyanti and Narsingdas also addressed the meeting.

The resolution was then put to vote and declared unanimously carried.

Mr. Horniman in winding up the proceedings said that he was sending a copy of the resolution by wire to the Maharaja of Bikaner.

WOES OF BIKANER UNDERTRIALS

The provincial Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, Rajputana, writes from Beawar:—

News received in the provincial office of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference about the health of most of the accused in the Bikaner Conspiracy case is alarming.

Most of them are losing weight. Pyarelal has lost 15 lbs in a fortnight and Badriprasad has lost one eye. He is suffering from fever and headache. The other day he had to leave the court at 1 p.m. because of acute pain. Proceedings had to be stopped owing to Satyanarain's getting high fever on Monday. Khoobram is losing his eyesight. His condition is also reported to be very unsatisfactory.

In spite of all this, all the accused have to go to court (a distance of about thhree miles) on foot although it is very hot in Bikaner.

ONLY ENGLISH DAILY IN C. P.

"Fairplay" Will Be Watchword Of "Daily News"

NAGPUR, Oct. 1.

With numerous messages wishing it success including those from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and prominent Congressmen, the "Daily News," the only English daily in the Province, appeared this morning.

In a leading article under the caption "Ourselves", the paper declares, "We stand for active promotion of goodwill and co-operation between all classes and communities and our watchword will be fairplay."—A. P.

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Set Up New Constitution As Early As Possible

Words "Too Late" Are Written At Head Of Every Chapter In History Of British Indian Administration, Says Mysore Dewan

MYSORE City, Sept. 30.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, in his opening address to the Mysore Representative Assembly discussed the White Paper proposals in the light of the breakdown of democratic institutions in Europe and laid stress on the influence of the human element in political affairs.

TRIBUTE TO HOARE.

Sir Mirza said that the influence of "what may be described as the element of human nature in politics has been wonderfully exemplified in the case of the White Paper. A great Secretary of State, disregarding all precedent, put himself in the witness box, and, by his ready, able and friendly replies to cross-examination from a host of counsel for different interests, showed that, however much or little he might be able to accept our point of view, he had studied it thoroughly, was prepared to make every allowance he could for it, and had no object before his eyes but to give India the best constitution that could be devised. I would couple with his name that of a great Viceroy who, in a recent courageous statement, has declared himself undismayed by any fear of the consequences to which a phrase may commit him, and is obviously actuated by the same deep knowledge and the same high motive as Sir Samuel Hoare.

DECAYING DEMOCRACY.

"It is no use minimising the fact, Ladies and Gentlemen, that there are opponents of their policy; but in dealing with this question of opposition, I would again ask you to remember the element of human nature in politics. Try to put yourself in the place of the thinking people of England. The older generation has been bred and nurtured in the belief that democracy is the greatest system in the world. They have promised it to India as the world's greatest boon. And now that the time comes for them to redeem their promise, they are faced with the fact that everywhere Parliamentary Democracy is decaying, so much so that the opinion is held that in the widespread realisation of this fact lies the chief hope for the future. However admirable and inspiring the democratic system, may be in theory, and even in its application under special conditions, it has been proved unsuited to the conditions of modern nations who are now seeking to move beyond it.

"TOO LATE" WRIT LARGE.

"Let me mention here another piece of human nature in politics which was much in evidence in our recent discussions. Long experience has taught us that it is not enought to do the right thing, but that you must also do it at the right time, and it has been said many times, in connection with the efforts of British Government to deal with the Indian problem, that the words "Too late" are written at the head of every chapter. I sincerely hope that this time there will be no room for this reproach. If we may take as an example of the new spirit that is animating those responsible for the White Paper the promptitude with which they are devising means to accomplish desirable ends in the case of the Reserve Bank in the new Railway authority, the auguries for the future are of the happiest. The important thing now remaining is to ensure that the new constitution itself is set up as early as possible. Let us also hope that it will secure that consent of a thinking people in which alone is to be found the right sanction for a rule of law.

FEDERAL SCHEME.

"As regards the States, I may say that I am, naturally, not one of those who anticipate difficulties from their side. The Princes have on more than one occasion shown their readiness to join an All-India Federation subject to the recognition of their rights, of the individuality of their States, and of their own personal prestige—claims which have been fully conceded in principle. Assuming that suitable adjustments would be made in accordance with this principle in the Treaties of Accession to be concluded with them, I do not see why the Princes as a body, or the more important of them individually, should alter their intention to adhere to the Federal Scheme; on the contrary every well-wisher of theirs feels that it is most desirable that they should take a part, a worthy part, in the peaceful evolution of India. What counts more than anything nowadays in a sober realisation of the problem to be faced and an honest endeavour to work out their solution. We should all co-operate in creating a living United India, and co-operation is the motto for the times.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

"Financial difficulties may at the moment loom large as a possible obstacle to the early establishment of the new contution. But these difficulties, as the Secretary of State has shown in his statement on the subject placed before the Joint Select Committee, are for the most part due to the setting up of autonomous provinces on a self-supporting basis, and not to the establishment of the Federal Government in the Centre. The position is one which is receiving and must necessarily receive, urgent attention and close scrutiny, irrespective of any constitutional changes.—A.P.

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WAY TO IMPROVE VILLAGERS' LOT

Sir F. Sykes Stresses Potency Of Agricultural Department, Which, With Necessary Help Of Local Bodies, Could Do Much To Add To Villagers' Income

In the course of his speech made by the Governor of Bombay to representatives of local Bodies present at the Darbar, at Belgaum, on Saturday, His Excellency said:—

I wish to lay greater emphasis on the quality than on the quantity of local self-governing institutions. We have to admit that there are already many local bodies whose members are self-seeking and whose administration is little else but a dull routine. Every effort should be made to infuse amongst them a spirit of disinterested public service; the necessity of sinking their personal individuality in the common association, and subordinating purely parochial needs for the greater good of the greater number. I am confident that such efforts will prove successful. In those rare cases in which there is no appreciable improvement it would be better, perhaps, if such bodies were abolished; but they do not constitute any argument against the principle of working through self-governing institutions. We know that much excellent work has been conducted in individual villages by individual men and that as soon as their work has ceased the impetus for improvement has died away.

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL BODIES WITHIN VILLAGES

Where a local body exists, this is not so. There may be times when it may seem to effect nothing much, but all the time the work is going on; and whenever qualified and hard-working members join it, valuable results begin to be apparent. Every large village, therefore, which contains some good citizens who believe they are capable of effecting improvements in the directions which I have suggested, should consider whether the time has not arrived for the constitution of a local body within that village. In the new Panchayat Act we have, I believe, a useful instrument to achieve our purpose.

In the first place, you will see that the Revenue Patil is to be a member of every panchayat, as of course he must be. In the second place there is no work of village improvement in which a panchayat may not take a hand. Thirdly, the provision by which a village bench may be constituted in any village which has a panchayat to try civil and criminal cases will, I trust, be a means by which innumerable cases, petty in subject or origin, may be dealt with within the village and end in the village. By this means a vast amount of bitterness and expense may be avoided. Other villages, especially those in talukas which possess flourishing Taluka Development Associations, may prefer to work through Co-operative Better Living Societies.

Another possible suggestion is Joint Cultivation Societies, in which all available labour and means of production are pooled. Much wastage can thus be avoided.

In all the work which you members of local bodies perform I want you to repose the fullest confidence in your district, taluka and village officers. Again, in every branch of technical work it should always be your rule first to seek the advice of the officers of the technical departments concerned with the matters, the improvement of which you wish to secure: Public Health, Medical, Educational, Public Works, Agricultural, Live Stock, Veterinary, Horticultural, Co-operative industries, etc. The interchange of ideas and the co-operation which these methods encourage will be of supreme advantage to yourselves and to Government and to the causes you wish to advance. Thereafter you will, I think, admit that the opportunities which you have for controlling the measures and methods of advance are as large as could be desired.

In what connection should these powers be exercised? Remember that the villager for whom you are working is a simple man and that what he prays for above all are: peaceful conditions, good monsoons, good crops, good prices and good health.

POTENCY OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

We now have peaceful conditions, and you are determined as much as I am that they should continue. As to the monsoon, there is nothing that any of us can do. As to the crops there is no department of Government that is better equipped to add to the income of the villager with your help and assistance than the Agricultural Department. As for prices, our difficulties have been mainly caused by external movements which we cannot control. We have, however, had lean times in the past and seen them end. We believe this will happen again and we believe the process of improvement has already begun. But in the sphere of public health, economics and education what a vast opportunity for improvement is here? Not only does a villager earn little but he wastes much of what he earns. Heavy debt lightly incurred on unnecessary ceremonies is the cause of much misery. Litigation thoughtfully entered into is often productive of distress and ruin.

The time has come when individual efforts in individual villages should be replaced by nation-wide results, and such results can soonest be obtained by the efforts of a large number of local self-governing bodies, associations and others working wholeheartedly towards this end

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Let me take as my first example the sphere of education. The responsibility for primary education has in the Bombay Presidency been imposed for the greatest part, upon the local bodies. We have in this Presidency nearly 15 thousand primary schools teaching over 11 lakhs of children. The people of the presidency demand, and Government hope, that the number of schools will steadily be increased. But if children are sent to school only to leave before they know the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, we have only wasted their time and the tax-payers' money. There is a most important field of work here for all of you in keeping children at school until they have passed the fourth standard at the least. Then we all know that though our schools are a great deal better than nothing, they are not as satisfactory as they ought to be. We want our schools to turn out boys who are keen to become better agriculturists and better craftsmen. We want better teachers and a better curriculum.

MARKETTING SOCIETIES

After referring to the great possibilities of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements, to the "scandalous wastage" by fragmentation of holdings, His Excellency concluded:—

Early efforts should be made in the establishment of marketing societies. But in this connection it will be far better to concentrate on a few marketing societies dealing wito easily saleable products and make them a success rather than to attempt to establish many marketing societies none of which would be really effective. Once good marketing methods are established for one product and money is actually being made, the procedure will tend to spread rapidly: whereas if marketing societies are at the beginning a failure the procedure is likely to be condemned.

Some people say that the improvement of which I speak can only be obtained by a change in the system of Government. Others put their faith on new laws and on making everything of which they disapprove illegal and punishable. Our commonsense tells us that none of these polisies will brnig about the improvement for which we seek. The slowness of the improvement which has taken place in the past is due principally to the great distances, the vast population, the lack of resources in workers and money and the conservatism of outlook. These difficulties can be overcome only by the work of citizens, whether official or non-official, who have personal sympathy, selflessness and enthusiasm. The constant example of fellow agriculturists living in the same conditions and experiencing the same difficulties will be the means by which the villagers will be brought to better their life.

I believe that most of you here have the fullest sympathy with the objects which I have laid before you and are already working for these causes. I hope that what I have said will bring others to your assistance and help you to work more effectively.

WHY KHADI ?

"Were we not under the hypnotic and disolating spell of the city civilization, we would realise through our hearts that only a little combined conscious and honest effort in the shape of work is required to take the wheel to every cottage in India

—GANDHIJI.

BACKWARD CLASS BOARD

Plea For Appointment Of Mr. Barot As Member

(From a Correspondent).

MATAR, Oct. 1.

The following resolution was passed in the public meeting of the Depressed Classes of Matar, held on 27th September under the presidentship of Mr. K P Master.

"This meeting requests the Backward Class Officer to appoint Mr. A P Barot, President, Gujarat Backward Classes Association, to be a member on the Bombay Backward Class Board."

MAHUDHA'S DEMAND

A similar resolution was passed in the public meeting of the Depressed Classes of Mahudha held on 28/9/33 under the presidentship of K P Master.

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WEAR KHADI AND ELEVATE HARIJANS

R. S. Patwardhan On Weapon Of Satyagraha

(From a Correspondent)

PARNER, Sept. 30.

Mr P H alias Rao Sahib Patwardhan, a well-known Satyagrahi and Congress worker from Nagar, visited Parner on the eve of the Dusserah during the Gandhi Week and spoke on "Gandhi's Life and Mission" before a large audience. Mr. P B alias Nanasaheb Bhalerao, the leader of the local Bar presided.

The speaker dwelt on the mighty weapon of Satyagraha, the Mahatma had forged, and exhorted the audience to wear Khadi and elevate that Harijans.

The Khadi sales during the Gandhi Week here have amcunted to Rs. 350.

S. INDIANS' SCHOOL IN KARACHI

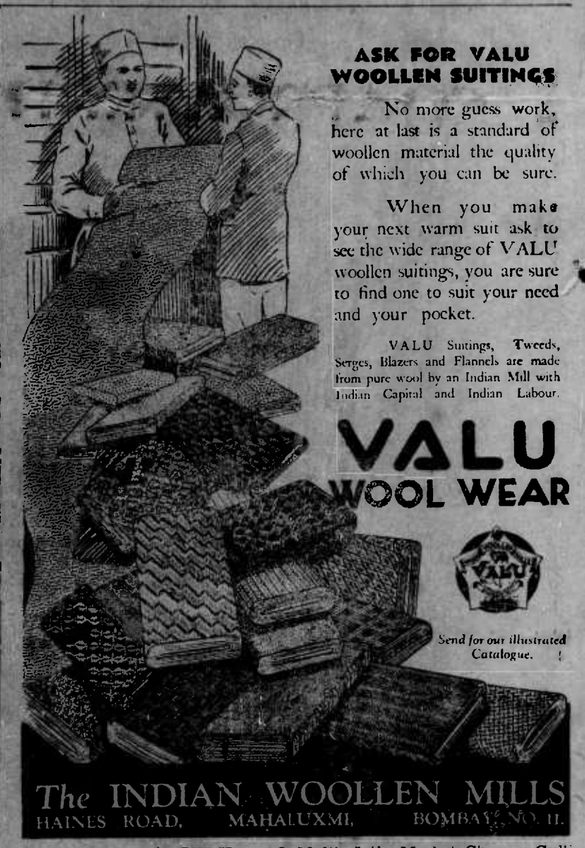
KARACHI, September 28.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor, performed on Thursday evening the opening ceremony of the South Indian Elementary School before a large gathering of South Indian Residents of Karachi, prominent among whom were: Mr. K N. Rama Subba Ayyar, Rao Saheb Ramachandra Rao, Mr. T.V.G. Charlu, Mr. T. V. S. Velayuda Nadar, Dr. Subramaniam, Mr. A. Krishnamachari, Mr. P. G. Thomas, Mr. S. Govindaiyer, Mr. D. Solomon, Mr. P. K. Subramania Iyer, Mr. E. M. Venkateswaran.

Mr. Jamshed, in declaring the institution open, said that though he was not very happy to see one more addition to the numerous existing vernacular schools in Karachi, felt that there was need for giving elementary instructions in the mother tongue. He added that in early stages proper attention should be paid to the health of the children and hoped that the management of the institution would be in the hands of really competent people.

Acharya A. T. Gidwani stressed the importance of selecting congenial and healthy surroundings for the school.

Dr. Subramaniam, on behalf of the South Indian community, expressed thanks to Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta for blessing the little effort on the part of the South Indian Residents in Karachi.—A.P.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Earth's Richest Men

Paris Journal Names 17 Croesuses Who Together Can Pay Debts Of Entire World

Seventeen men are living today who, by lumping their fortunes together, might pay the debts of the world But Richard Lewinsohn, who liss these seventeen in a special number of the Paris "Vu," assures us that there is no danger of their forming a line at the Bank of international Settlements, for this hypothetically generous gesture.

Realizing that the world depression has hit some great fortunes even more severely than the small—because they are more difficult to "manipulate and read. just" this German analyst admits that an accurate esitmate is impossible under present conditions. Also, that this list might be extended to include other names. Here is his list in the order publised in "Vu":—

1. Edsel Ford (American)
2. Henry Ford (American)
3. Edouard de Rothschild (French).
4. Duke of Westminster (British).
5. William of Hohenzollern (German)
6. The Gaekwar of Baroda (Hindu).
7. Sir Basil Zaharoff (Greek)
8. Simon Patino (Bolivian)
9. Lord Iveagh (British)
10. Prince Aga Khan (Moslem)
11. Nizam of Hyderabad (Moslem).
12. G. de Wendel (French)
13. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (American)
14. John D. Rockfeller, Sr. (American)
15. Louis Louis-Dreyfus (French)
16. Andrew W. Mellon (American)
17. Fritz Thyssen (German)

It would be a grave mistake to assume that all the great fortunes have been seriously depleted by the depression, adds Richard Lewinsohn: "There still exis' immense fortunes which remain almost intact."

AGA KHAN'S TREASURES.

The fortunes of the Indian princes, in Lewinsohn's opinion have most successfully withstood the world crisis. Among these he includes the Sultan Sir Mahomad Aga Khan, head of the Ismaili Mahomedans in East Africa, Central Asia and India. Conducting his financial operations from London, the Aga is active in the financial life of capitalistic Europe. But like the other Indian Princes, he is said to keep a vast reserve in gold and precious stones—"in treasures able to weather the severest crises, and which fluctuate least in value. "Impossibl as it is to evaluate these fantastic fortunes," writes Richard Lewinsohn, "one may affirm, without fear or error, that these nabobs are among the richest men of the world and that some of them should figure at the top of the list."

GREATEST OF ALL.

It is supposed that the greatest of all fortunes is that of the Nizam of Hyderabad, whose treasury in gold and jewels alone is said to amount to dol. 500,000,000. Much less wealthy is the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose fortune amounts to a mere dol. 150,000,000.

Contrary to general belief, the German expert points out, England rather than America is the country of large fortunes. More romantic in origin, most spectacular in such outstanding figures as the Morgans, the Fords, the Rockfellers, the Mellons, American wealth is said to be "less solid" and less evenly distributed He instances the case of Sir John Reeves Ellerman, who died July 17, leaving the largest estate the British Inland Revenue authorities have ever had to deal with. The death duty already paid amounts to dol. 38,184,000. Sir John controlled six or more major British shipping companies and the final total of his estate is expected to reach, in American figures, approximately dol. 133,000,000.

Richard Lewinsohn says that his list of "modern Croesuses" might be lengthened to include Frank Steinhart, "the Rockfeller of Cuba;" Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian, Armenian oil magnate, whose fortune is one of the greatest in Europe; the German industrialists Fritz Thyssen and Friedrich Flick; the Petscheks, Czech coal kings, who have amassed the greatest fortune "east of the Rhine;" the Hungarian Esterhazys, the Polish Potockis and Radziwills, whose immense estates include whole provinces. Of the Bolvian tin king, Don Simon Patino, we we spoke in these columns last weew.

To Richard Lewinsohn's list of great fortunes, Paris "Radio" adds some arresting details concerning the "Croesus of China." Merchant, financer and rubber king, En Yang Sang is now building his tenth palace. Almost as soon as he has moved in, he will build another. It is a perfect passion with Yang Sang, this palace-building, and he can well afford it, tho his latest performance is costing him dol. 250,0000.

En Yang Sang started as a dealer in medical supplies, went into banking and real estate, and became a millionaire when tin was discovered on his land at Singapore and in the Malay Archipelago. Now at fifty-seven, he is said to be worth dol 100,000,000.

Quite a family man is En Yang Sang, with a wife, several concubines and twenty-four children. His eldest son, who was educated in England and married an English girl, looks after his affairs, while the Chinese Croesus amuses himself. At home, if any one of his successive abodes ever get to be home, he lives in European style, but you will be as likely to find him aboard a yacht. Even then finding him would not be easy. He has a whole fleet of yachts.—"Literary Digest."

TAKING FILM AT 27,800 FEET

Everest Expedition Pictures Shown In London

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Mr Wyn Harris, the cinemaman who accompanied Mr. Hugh Ruttledge's Mount Everest Expedition declared when his film was first shown in London that during stages of the work he was trembling so violently from the intense cold that he could hardly take his pictures.

The highest point at which he took any "shots" was 27,800 feet. At this altitude his breathing was badly affected.

One can almost feel the intense cold and suffer with the climbers in their hardships, so graphic is the picture. The climbers are seen hacking their way up sheer walls of ice, like flies, and battling against tremendous gales of wind and thick clouds of driven snow.—Reuter.

METAL CASTINGS IN INDIAN TEMPLES

Steel Institute Hears Production Secrets

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

"Secrets' of the production of bronze, copper and steel castings thousands of years old, in temples in the East, mainly Central India, were described by Mr. N. D. Chopra at the autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Sheffield. He said he had not been able to find any flaw in those he had examined.

Extraordinary instructions were laid down for their production—for instance, the moon had to be in a certain quarter and the sun in another. Only a certain man would be allowed to make the final mould and only water from certain river would be used.

After listening to Mr. Chopra the delegates went on to discuss heterogeniety of steel ingots, the influence of borillium on steel, and the resistance to wear of nitrogen-hardened cast iron.—Reuter.

FISHERMAN INJURED BY 15-FOOT SHARK

HERMOSA BEACH, (California) (By Mail.)

Mr. Nathaniel C. Myrick was seriously bitten by a 15-foot "blue" shark which he had landed in his fishing boat.

The shark still threshing when it was brought aboard the boat, ripped open Myrick's arm, severing the main arteries.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR ENGLISH WOMAN GUESTS

NICE (By Mail).

An English hostess here has found a novel way of entertaining her guests.

She invited them to dinner at her villa stipulating on the invitation cards "full evening dress with decorations."

As each guest arrived, he or she was seized by two stalwarts and flung headlong into the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether all the guests appreciated this startling method of reception.—Reuter.

GENERAL JOHNSON TURNED AWAY

Hotel Refuses Roosevelt's Lieutenant

DAYTON, OHIO (By Mail).

General Hugh Johnson, the right-hand man of the President and N.R.A. Administrator, walked into a hotel here without any luggage.

Bad weather had interrupted his return by air to Washington. Seeing the newcomer had not so much as a toothbrush, the sceptical reception clerk demanded payment in advance.

General Johnson expressed his views about this pithily and walked out, bound for another hotel.

Some time later, the reception clerk realised his mistake.—Reuter.

FISH FROM THE SKY

For Land Locked Luncheon Tables

VIENNA (By Mail).

Fresh fish that has flown from the Adriatic will soon be available in the restaurants here.

The opening of the new air line which links the capital with the sea by the way of Laibach (Yugoslavia) and Salzburg, will make this possible.—Reuter.

LETS TRAIN SEVER HANDS FOR FUN

CHICAGO (By Mail).

"I wanted to see how it would feel to have a train run over my hands—so I placed them on the rails," declared Andrew Johnson, aged 44, to the hospital authorities when he was admitted with both his hands mangled.

Johnson had already lost both feet in an accident.—Reuter.

HOW TO BECOME "SUCCESS"

CINCINNATI (Ohio) By Mail.

A newspaper advertisement here reads:—

"Will give lessons in how to become a success in exchange for room rent."—Reuter.

DREAM AS CRIME DETECTOR

Wife Traces Husband's Stolen Uniform

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail.)

How a dream led to the recovery of stolen property has been related in a police court here.

A tram conductor's wife dreamt that she found a missing garment in a certain pawnshop.

The next day a thief stolen her husband's uniofrm which she had hung out on a balcony to air.

Remembering her dream, she went straight to the pawnshop and found the missing uniform.

It had been deposited a couple of hours before.

The thief had been so confident of not being traced that he had left his correct address. His arrest and conviction promptly followed.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S QUEER FILM "PUSH"

HELSINGHFORS, (By Mail.)

Definitely serious are the themes of the new films released by the official organisation of the U. S. S. R., "Sojusfilm", which distributes moving pictures and which is making a "push" to popularise this form of entertainment.

The triumphs of the Red Army provide some of the subjects. Other films deal with constructional work.

Titles of the latest Soviet films include:—

"The Fires of The Metropolis"
"The War Leader."
"Only Pleasure."
"Every Family Has Its Deformity."
"Treachery."—Reuter.

ONE BEE CAUSES THREE DEATHS

MARSEILLES (By Mail).

Three people were burned to death in a motor accident here when the driver lost control of his car through trying to avoid a bee. The insect had got through the wind screen and the driver tried to dodge it.

The car crashed against a pole supporting electric wires, which fell and set fire to the petrol tank. The three occupants of the car have died as the result of their burns.—Reuter.

WORLD WHISKEY SHORTAGE

Will America Absorb Surplus?

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

A world shortage of good whiskey, with prices mounting "Heaven knows how high" after repeal, is visualised by Mr. Lionel Marks, a director of Dublin Distilleries Ltd who has returned to Ireland after studying trade conditions in America.

"I could have sold here considerably more whiskey than I have actually got for delivery after repeal" said Mr. Marks, "but I would not sell a quart at this time, until we see what is going to happen. Whiskey after all, is a commodity, like cotton."

"The world surplus of good whiskey has been getting short We have had enough while there was no American consumption, but there is only enough for six months at the pre-war American rate of consumption unless the whiskey is going to be out with rectified spirits. The price of good whiskey is going to be set by the demand. It is going to be high. How high Heaven only knows. I don't".—Reuter.

STORM HELPS A CITY

OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND (By Mail.)

For seven years the inhabitants of Ocean City have petitioned for State or Federal aid in building an inlet to connect Sinepuxent Bay with the sea. But the cost estimated at £150,000, was thought too high.

The recent devastating storm completed the job overnight. Now there are two inlets, one 15 feet deep, the other 1,000 feet wide.—Reuter.

SOAPS WHICH NEVER VARY IN QUALITY
---- & WHICH CAN NEVER BE IMITATED

IRA
REVA
SANDAL
JAYANTI
CHARMOS

Ira, Reva, Sandal, Jayanti and Charmos are finest toilet soaps, prepared by Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. These are products of careful research and experimentation by our expert soap chemists.

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Leadbeater Delivers Dr. Besant's Message

Path To Progress Lies Through Smiling Fields Of Tolerance, Goodwill, Conciliation And Brotherly Love

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa states:—

On the 27th September Mr. D K. Telang. General Secretary of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society arrived in Madras in order to take back the ashes of Dr. Besant to be scattered in the Ganges. That morning he went to see Bishop C. W. Leadbeater, her colleague and now her successor in her Occult school, Mr. Telang asked Bishop Leadbeater for a message. Bishop Leadbeater in spite of his immense learning and his occult knowledge, never imagined that anyone wanted a message from him and so because of the close association that had existed between Dr. Besant and Mr. Telang he thought that the latter wanted a message from her.

LEADBEATER IN COMMUNION.

Since 1884 Bishop Leadbeater has not had any division in his consciousness between the world of the living and the dead. As the world of the dead is as much visible to him as that of the living. Naturally therefore, there has been no separation whatsoever between him and Dr. Besant, and he has been all the time in close communication with her as before death. There was therefore no more difficulty for him to ask her to give a message to Mr Telang and the Indian Theosophists than it was before her passing, to walk from his room to hers.

"VICTORY TO MANU".

The three Sanskrit words meaning "Victory to the Manu. Victory" are recollections by Dr Besant of past lives when she came with the invading Aryans from beyond the Himalayas and they were the War Cry. She used this constantly in her intimate circle before she went out on any struggle, as each day when she went to the Law courts in Madras during her case over Krishnamurthi and his brother. They were the last words which she said as her train steamed out of Central Station for Ootacamund when she went to her internment.

DR BESANT'S MESSAGE.

"You ask for a message from me: what message can I send you but that which I have always given—that of brotherhood, good-will and earnest work for our Masters? The Jews thought of themselves as a chosen people; no doubt they were; but so are you, for every nation is a chosen people, chosen by our Lord the Manu to exemplify some virtue, to emphasise some quality which he sees that the world needs. India—my India I love so deeply, my true Motherland and that of my Master—is she not also a Nation, are not her people a chosen people? Chosen, yes: but for what? Chosen to lead the world to spirituality, chosen to emphasise always the higher, the nobler, the less Material aspect of life. Are they doing this glorious duty. There are still many who are but feeble and half-hearted in their pursuit of it—many who are trying honestly and wrong headedly, who seem to seek unity through disunion, brotherhood through hatred of their brethren.

PATH TO PROGRESS.

Assassination is not progress, senseless obstinacy is not progress. The true path to progress lies straight before you, and it is open to all; but it lies not through the morass of silly squabbling nor over the precipice of barbarous outrage, but through the smiling fields of tolerance, conciliation, good-will and brotherly love. On that path you should everyone of you be shining lights to clear away the mists of ignorance, bigotry and prejudice. On that path I say to you all, my comrades, press forward more strongly than ever, bearing aloft the radiant banner of Theosophy under which we have fought side by side so long; forward, ever forward; onward to victory; 'Jai Manave Jai'."—A.P.

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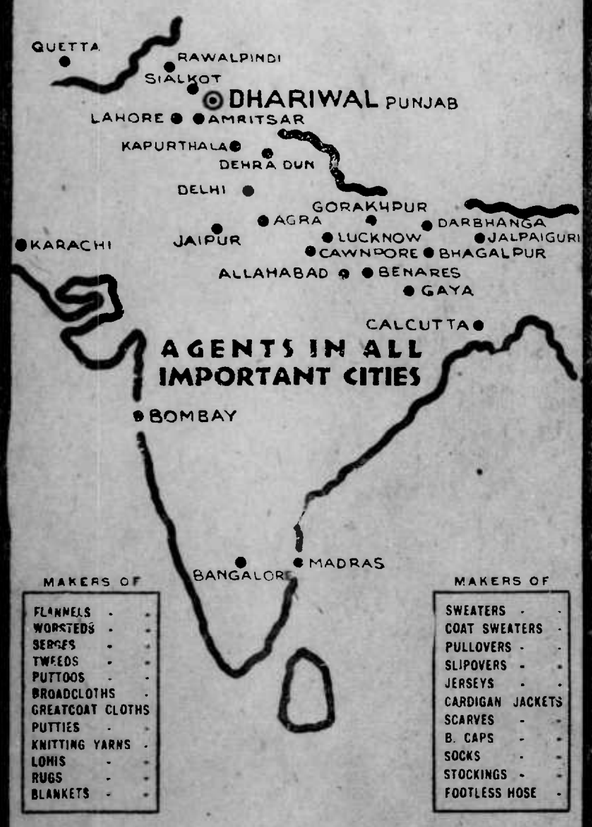

MAKERS OF

FLANNELS	-
WORSTEDS	-
SERGES	-
TWEEDS	-
PUTTOOS	-
BROADCLOTHS	-
GREATCOAT CLOTHS	
PUTTIES	-
KNITTING YARNS	-
LOMIS	-
RUGS	-
BLANKETS	-

MAKERS OF

SWEATERS	-
COAT SWEATERS	-
PULLOVERS	-
SLIPOVERS	-
JERSEYS	-
CARDIGAN JACKETS	
SCARVES	-
B. CAPS	-
SOCKS	-
STOCKINGS	-
FOOTLESS HOSE	-

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CHAMPION OF LABOUR

Mrs. Naidu Supports Mr. Bakhale's Candidature

Supporting Mr. Bakhale's candidature for civic Bye-election Mrs. Naidu says:

"I have followed with much appreciation Mr. R. R. Bakhale's able and earnest work in the field of labour and reform, including his whole-hearted contribution last year at the time of the Poona Pact. I have therefore great pleasure in according my support to him as a candidate at the forthcoming Municipal by-slection on the issue of the Rent Bill, which, to my mind, is an economic measure of urgent and far-reaching importance calculated to safe-guard the common interests of the entire tenant-class and should consequently take precedence over other considerations less comprehensive in their scope."

RED FLAG BUILDING WORKERS FORM UNION

At a mass meeting of Building Workers held on Sunday morning at the Mastan Talao the "Red Flag Building Workers' Union" was formed.

Prior to the meeting the leader of the lorry workers was arrested by the police as the workers had downed tools in order to attend the meeting. But as the mass of workers began to gather round the Byculla Police Station he was immediately released. The speakers condemned this attitude of the police and exhorted the workers to strengthen the newly formed union.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The following office bearers were elected.

(President):—K. M. Salvi (V. Presidents):—B. T. Ranadive; S. G. Sardesai; Sakharam Pagare. (G. Secretary):—R. M. Jambhekar. (Organising) Secretary:—R. B. More. (Secretaries):—Vaman Narayan, Damodar Salvi, etc.

The meeting authorised the managing committee to elect a treasurer.

FIRST LONDON-RANGOON AIR MAIL

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

The "Arethusa" carrying the first London-Rangoon airmail arrived at Mingaladon at 2/45 p.m.

Mr. Pasricha, Postmaster-General Bengal and Mr. T. C. Sutherland, Manager, Imperial Airways, travelled by the same plane, the former from Calcutta and the latter from Karachi. The journey was uneventful. The mail consisted of thirteen bags and eleven packets.

Mr. Pasricha is flying back to Calcutta to-morrow.—A. P.

BODIES IN GOLD MASKS UNEARTHED

Searching Europe's "Valley Of Kings"

BELGRADE (By Mail).

Intensive archaeological excavations are being carried out near Trebenischte on the shores of the Ochrida lake in Yugoslavia, the area known as Europes "valley of the Kings" for the wealth of its antique treasures.

Professor Wulitsch of Belgrade who is in charge of the work has already laid bare graves in which the bodies wore golden masks and golden gloves. Many Greek Bronzes and other works of art have also been found in the graves which show a strong Greek influence.

The first completely excavated house in this dead city was built of tiles and contains a bathroom constructed for steam baths.—Reuter.

THE FORBIDDEN WORD.

VIENNA (By Mail).

"Oesterreich," the German word for Austria, will be banned in Germany as from October 1 as a symbol for the diphthong "OE" when spelling messages over the telephone, according to reports here.

In republican Austrian itself, however, Otto, the name of the Habsburg pretender, still remains the usual symbol for "O".—Reuter.

TAXI-DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

What Union Did To Get Them Redressed

The following extracts are gleaned from fifth annual report of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, for the year 1932-33:—

As during the last year, the Union passed through hard times during this year also The general depression in the trade of the city and the country had its adverse effect upon the income of the Tax-driver. Owing to the reduction in the monthly subscription and the popularity of successful legal defence, the membership of the Union rose from 295 at the end of the last year to 815 at the end of the year under Report. The number stands at 558 at present (i.e. on the 1st of April) as 257 had to be taken off the Register as per provision of Rule No. 7.

MANAGEMENT.

The Annual General Meeting held last year elected Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, as President. Mr. Sohanlal Thuma as Vice-President. Messrs. Lawrence Antao and I. Mechado as Treasurers; Mr. M. N. Talpade, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, as the Hon. Gen. Secretary; and Mr Shaik Dawood as Secretary Mr. M. N. Talpade was selected to act as the Legal Adviser of the Union, and acted throughout the year as such.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

During the year under report, the Committee were successful in getting Rule No 90, relating to the dispute between the taxi driver and his passenger with regard to the fare, amended. The Committee are grateful to Sir Patrick A. Kelly, the Ex-Commissioner of Police, for recommending to the Government the amendment as suggested by the legal adviser of the Union, and to the Government for their accepting the said amendment. The taxi drivers have thus been relieved of a lot of trouble to which they were put in this matter.

DEPUTATION

A deputation consisting of Messrs. M. N. Talpade, the Gen. Secretary, Shaik Dawood, Mahomad Yusufkhan and Lawrence Antao waited on Mr. H. E. Butler, the then Deputy Commissioner of Police to discuss the following subjects:—

1. Private cars plying for hire. 2 Bhisti drivers at Victoria Dock. 3. Bail Deposit from taxi drivers. 4 Taxi-stand at Bombay Central, and 5 Permission to park taxi cars at places of public entertainments.

The Committee are glad to know that the Commissioner has issued orders that moneys for Bail Deposit should not be insisted upon from taxi drivers in petty offences.

Taxi cars are allowed to park in some places of public entertainments at regulated periods of time. Measures were taken to minimise the nuisance of Private cars plying for hire and it is gratifying to note that in many cases heavy fines were imposed on the culprits who poached on the preserves of the taxi drivers. The nuisance has now shifted itself to Mahim and Masjid Bunder Road.

NEW STANDS.

The following new stands were sanctioned by the Motor Vehicle Department at the suggestion of the Union.

1. Cavel Street; 2. Tribuvan Road; 3. Brady Flats (Garden Road); 4. Apollo Pier Road; and 5. Popat Wadi.

The Committee are glad to note that stands in the centre of the roads have been established in such busy through-fares as the Mayo Road, The Apollo Pier Road and Piroz Shah Mehta Road. This will greatly minimise the chances of accidents and help to kept the traffic well divided on the road.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS ANALYSE UNREALITY

When A Man Sees Fairies He Is Probably Intoxicated

LEICESTER. (By Air Mail).

One of the scientific subjects given due consideration at the British Association sessions here is the question of fairies.

For two hours the learned professors asked each other if they believed in fairies. During the discussion they said:

"A factor that has undoubtedly done much to preserve the belief in fairies is hallucination.

"Alcohol is also a frequent creater of unreality. It would be interesting to know more of the different effects produced by beer, whisky, and wine on hallucinatory experiences.

"Fatigue will also produce visions of fairies. People have seen fairies in the country when returning home across the hills late at night, perhaps from a fair and probably therefore very tired. --If sober."—Reuter.

SPANISH NEWSBOY IMPRISONED

For Shouting Election' Results

PIASENCIA (Castile), (By Mail.)

For crying "defeat of the Government at the elections" all the newspaper boys selling a local daily have been arrested and imprisoned.

The authorities explain that such cries create alarm.

Bills advertising the contents of newspapers were forbidden under the dictatorship and have not been used since. Vendors have only been allowed to call out the name of the newspaper.—Reuter.

CENTENARY OF INDIAN REFORMER

English Celebrations For Rajah Ram Mohan Roy

LONDON. (By Air Mail).

The centenary of the death of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833), the founder of the Deistic movement for the reform of Hinduism will be celebrated in England on September 27.

He was one of the first Indians to visit England and died on September 27, 1833 at Bristol. Each year a pilgrimage is made to his grave by Indians in this country.

Lady Abbas Ali Baig and Sir Albion Banerji are in charge of the centenary arrangements.

Among the celebrations planned are a social meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Bhupendra Mitra, the High Commissioner for India, when speeches will be made on the religious, social and educational aspects of the reformer's life and work.

On September 27 there will be celebrations in Bristol, including visits to the house where the Rajah lived, the chapel he attended, and his mausoleum at Arnos Vale. The Lord Mayor of Bristol will give a civic luncheon on that day.—Reuter.

Hopes Of Cotton Settlement

Negotiations May End In 10 Days Conducive To Interests Of All Parties

SIMLA Oct. 1.

The Government of India delegates participating in the Indo-Japanese tarde negotiations discussed to-day the proposals put before them by the Japanese delegation yesterday and further consideration will be given to them to-morrow when Sir Fazli Hussain will be back from Lahore.

The advisers to the Government of India's delegates will also be consulted to-morrow. For the present cotton and textile problems are being considered, though the question of other imports will also be tackled later. Japanese proposals so far made are stated to be in general terms and probably further specific proposals will be made on Tuesday.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT

The trend of negotiations carried on so far suggests that there is every hope of a settlement being reached conducive to the interests of all the parties. It is generally agreed that fixation of quota system alone offers a solution and that so long as the quantity of imports is fixed and prices are regulated there should be no difficulty in safeguarding Indian industries on the one hand and meeting the needs of producers and consumers on the other. Some of those who are in close touch with the negotiations hope that these may end in ten days.

ONLY 10 DAYS' STAY?

At any rate it is expected that advisers who have come up to Simla will not be required to stay longer than ten days and that it will be left to the Government delegates to reach final agreement and record formal conclusions.

It is stated that the chance of early conclusion of the negotiations will be brightened if Japanese and Lancashire delegates make specific proposals at once instead of proceeding step by step. All sides are now ready with their proposals and counter-proposals backed by facts and figures and it only remains for them all to negotiate on the basis of give and take.—A. P.

HOW TO PREVENT FLOODS

Mr. Andrews Suggests Harnessing Of River Mahanadi

From A Correspondent

CUTTACK, Sept. 30.

Babu Brajasunder Das, Motilal Pundit, Zemindar and Babu Banbehari Palit, Secretary Landholders Association, interviewed Rev. C F. Andrews, this morning.

The questions about the adoption of permanent measures to prevent the recurrence of floods with devastating consequences was raised, and Mr. Andrews expressed his opinion that the entire river Mahanadi from its sources should be brought under control, just as in America the river Missisipi which passed through several States, was brought under the control of a separate Board of Control and the different States asserted to such measures as the Board seemed proper to control the floods, and to see proper distribution of its water passing through the States.

BOARD OF CONTROL URGED.

Similarly the entire Mahanadi should be placed under a Board which would take adequate measures relating to forests as would prevent recurrence of floods.

The next point was to ask the Government to set apart sufficient amount out of the Famine Relief Fund, in order to enable the Board to carry out its schemes.

Babu Brajasunder Das suggested that the treaties of the Feudatory States should be so revised that they would be amenable to the control of the Board.

Mr. Andrews advised Babu Motilal Pundit, who stood to lose a great deal by the Khandeitta breach, to apply to the Collector for remission of revenue, undertaking to grant proportionate remission of rent to his tenants.

"AUM"

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If your appetite is poor there is something wrong. You are missing one of the pleasures of life and you should take a tonic.

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If you eat well or badly and suffer from constipation you require a laxative tonic.

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Obtainable of all good Chemists and Stores.

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M. C. S.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 30.
Bandra, Donbrook, Busrah.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Kota Baroe, Righ, Rotterdam.
Kidderpore, Draper, Kobe.

S. S. Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S Kota Baroe:—The T M Coy's steamer Kota Baroe arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rotterdam with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 1.
Sumatra, Massato, Java.
Jehangir, Clifton, Mauritius.
C|o Birmingham, Wilson, Calcutta
Nurtureton, Hickman, New York via Durban.
Pacific Maru, Nakamura, Karachi.
Kota Baroe, Rijh, Java.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 30.
Steamer Oldham for New York.
Steamer Chindwara for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra sailed yesterday for Java with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 45 passengers.

S.S. City of Birmingham:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Birmingham sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nurtureton:—The Messrs. Louis Drefus Coy's steamer Nurtureton sailed yesterday for N. York via Durban with a general cargo.

S.S. Pacific Maru:—The O S K steamer Pacific Maru sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cago.

Bombay, Sept. 30.
2 Kanpura 9331 London 14-10 M M and Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool 5-10 Grahams Trading Co.
5 Arabia 4499 Karachi 3-10 L Triestino.
7 Sumatra 3651, Java 30|9, L Triestino.
9 Kota Baroe 4533, Java 30|9, T Morrison & Co.
14 Mundra 4478, U.K. 3-10 M. M and Co.
15 Karanja 4646, S & E Africa 4|10, M M & Co.
16 Nurtureton 3730, Durban 30|9, L. Dreyfus and Co.

DOCK
1 Pacific Maru 4257, Karachi 1|10, O S Kaisha
3 Vita 1955, Karachi 30|9, M M and Co.
4 Ellora 2567, Karachi 2|10, M M & Co.
5 Ootteappelle 348 Malabar Coast 30-9 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK
D E Jehangir 2157, Mauritius 1-10, T Morrison and Co.
M Shuja 3112, N F N F, T Morrison & Co.
N Jalavirgar 3381, Colombo, N F Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India 2/10 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 5/10 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 12-10 P and O S N Co.
Somali 12-10 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 19-10 P and O S N Co.
Strathnaver 26-10 P and O S N Co
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 3|10, M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/Baroda 1/10 K M Co.
Clan Ogilvy 3/10 J F Co.
C/Guildford 10/10 K N Co.
C/Canterbury 16/10 K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Japan 2/10 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Goldenfels 26|9, Edwards Ltd.
Fraunfels 16/10 L Edward Ltd
Lindenfels 15/10 L Edward Ltd.
Stolzenfels 25/10 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Djimbi 6-10 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 5/10 M Italiana.
India 23/10 M Italiana.
Tablan 21/10 T M Co.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 6/10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK
Knoxvill City 7|10, M M & Co.
C/Cambridge 15/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 26/10 F F Campbell.
President Polk 5/10 F F Campbell.
President Adams 10/10 F F Campbell.
Salawati 13/10 Volkart Bros.
Oldham 4-10 L Edward Ltd.
FROM KOBE
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Bengal Maru 18/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa, 7|10, M.M. and Co.
Kenya 21/10 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF
ENGLISH MAIL.
Viceroy of India 7|10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 14-10 P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra 7|10 M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 5-10 G T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 3-10 M Italiana
FOR PORT SAID.
Newton Beech N F, L Dreyfus & Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra 4-10 M M and Co
Vasna 5-10 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subardar, NF, T M Co.
Chybassa N.F. M.M. & Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 4-10 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Risaldar T M Co.
Birk 3-10 S S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Vita ..... 29|9|33
S.S. Pacific Maru ..... 29|9|33
S.S. Kalavati ..... 29|9|33
S.S. Moldavia (boats) .... 29|9|33
S.S. Silvermaple ..... 29|9|33

IMPORTS.
Sept. 30.
S.S. Alaska Maru; Agents O S Kaisha, Ltd, from Yokohama:—16 cases silk goods, 50 cases tea, 49 cases canned goods, 210 cases toys, 300 cases straw boards, 42 cases cotton yarn, 663 cases beer, 45 cases woollen goods, 250 cases fish oil products.

From Tokyo:—70 casks chemicals, 108 cases clocks, 500 cases beer, 61 cases toys, 35 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases cotton yarn 125 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Nagoya:—230 cases cotton shirting, 105 cases clocks, 50 cases cotton sheeting, 1400 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—240 rolls wire, 353 bundles galvd. sheets, 40 cases porcelain ware, 10 barrels dyestuff 60 cases glue, 20 cases soap, 60 cases rubber goods, 120 cases celluloid goods, 740 cases glassware, 100 cases enamel ware, 220 cases cotton shirting, 320 cases cotton yarn, 250 cases cotton piecegoods, 40 cases cycle parts, 15 cases silk yarn, 4600 kegs paint, 4300 cases fish oil products, 1370 bundles brassware.

From Kobe:—90 cases tea 45 cases rubber goods, 450 cases beer, 320 cases cotton piecegoods, 33 cases woollen goods, 60 cases celluloid goods, 50 cases silk goods, 65 cases soap, 105 cases camphor, 1000 bags soda ash, 2154 rolls wire, 60 cases cotton shirting, 160 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 160 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods.

From Dairen:—100 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji:—500 bags, and 125 casks cement, 800 cases soap, 35 cases glassware, 238 bales tyres, 125 drums sulphur.

From Hongkong:—45 cases sugar, 25 packages cassia, 220 rolls China ware, 250 cases fire crackers.

From Canton:—75 bales raw silk.

From Shanghai:—195 bales cotton yarn. 20 bales silk yarn.

From Singapore:—404 bags sago flour, 418 bags betelnuts, 17 bags nutmegs, 15 bags gum copal, 73 bags damar batu, 80 cases pineapples, 29 cases gum benzamin.

From Penang:—221 bags pearl tapioca, 106 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—90 cases rubber, 1885 bags copra, 50 H|c tea.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 30.
S.S. Mundra, for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros 2396 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Hull:—40 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Middlesbrough:—150 bags buffalo pickers, B Ardeshir & Co.

For London:—9 bales cotton rags, Patel and Co; 6 bales cotton rags, P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Castalia, for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo 100 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.

For Manchester:—208 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 129 bags buffalo pickers, P Kasambhai; 36 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co; 23 bales cotton thread waste and 41 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 120 bgs linseed oil cakes and 12800 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co; 13 bls. wool raw, C Sobhagmal.

S.S. Arabia, for Geneva:—107 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 1899 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co; 700 bags castorseed, Strauss & Co.

For Piracus:—268 bags groundnut kernals, N Moolji & Co.

S.S. Oldham, for New York:—400 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co; 500 bales cotton waste, P D Vora & Co.

For Philadelphia:—1600 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

S.S. C|o Birmingham, for New York:—134 bags gum karaya, Mohani Bros.

S.S. Clan Malcolm, for Rotterdam:—3612 bags linseed, Strauss & Co; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—4816 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.

S.S. Nurtureton, for Durban:—11560 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd September, 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	6,51,35,000
Other Deposits	77,64,79,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,02,29,000
Total Rupees	96,00,93,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	46,80,87,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	68,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	2,67,00,000
Cash Credits	15,00,66,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,63,36,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24,20,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,58,39,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	41,31,000
Balances with other Banks	19,02,000
Total	70,23,35,000
Cash	25,77,58,000
Rupees	96,00,93,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 827,100
Adavnces and Investments in London	£ 876,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 145,800
Percentage	30.25
Bank Rate	3-1|2 p.c.

MEMORANDUM.
LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.
Public Deposits	Rs. 30,95,000
	Decrease.
Other Deposits	,, 45,26,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 1,22,36,000
	Decrease.
Loans	,, 13,08,000
	Increase.
Cash Credits	,, 24,85,000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 6,90,000
	Increase.
Cash	,, 50,43,000
Ways & Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Decrease. ,, 2,50,00,000
Percentage	30.25

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Sept. 30.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, September per cwt. 7/6 Sellers.
C & F Bombay September, per cwt., 7/3 Sellers.
C & F Karachi, September, per cwt. 7/3 Sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 30.
Fair Rio Coffe (No. 7 quality) Spot, Unquoted.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 30.
Silver.—Very small business.

Spot	18-7/16
Forward	18-9/16
Gold bars fine per oz.	£6:13:1

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Reaction On French Exchange

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., London the following report dated Sept. 13:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,285,361 on the 6th instant, as compared with £190,283,342, on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold by the Bank during the week under review amounted to £90,769.

A sharp decline in gold prices from the high levels reached last week was seen during the week, following a reaction in the French exchange in favour of sterling. In the open market, supplies of gold were again on a substantial scale, but were disposed of readily, the demand from the Continent continuing to be keen.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce
Sept. 7th	131s
Sept. 8th	130s/11d
Sept. 9th	129s/2.1/2d
Sept. 11th	128s/9.1/2d
Sept. 12th	127s/7d
Sept. 13th	129s/2d
Average	129s/5.33d
	Equivalent value of £sterling.
Sept. 7th	12s/11.64d
Sept. 8th	12s/11.74d
Sept 9th	13s/1.80d
Sept. 11th	13s/2.31d
Sept. 12th	13s/3.81d
Sept. 13th	13s/1.85d
Average	13s/1.53d

An Exchange Telegraph message from Washington dated September 6th stated that the Treasury, under the new Gold regulations, will set a daily price for newly mined metal eligible for export. This price will be based on the highest quotations in free markets abroad and will be the standard for sales by the Federal Reserve. The standard price will be the highest free market quotation less charges for handling.

According to a Reuter telegram from Washington on September 8th, the U. S. Treasury announced on that day the Federal Reserve banks "may sell newly mined gold to the arts and crafts and foreign purchasers at dal. 29.62 an ounce." This is the first announcement of the daily price to be established by the Treasury.

Prices have since been announced daily, varying between dol. 29.10, and dol. 29.21.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
France	1,363,814
Netherlands	19,545
Iraq	14,708
U. S. A.	316,800
Mexico	157,129
Venezuela	20,560
Peru	20,500
Alaska	20,719
British South Africa	1,856,155
Canada	472,885
British India	1,010,565
British Malaya	38,033
China	242,188
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	37,970
Other countries	47,651
	5,639,222

EXPORTS.

	£
France	154,038
Netherlands	367,515
Switzerland	3,771
Other countries	3,510
	528,834

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" which sailed from Bombay on the 9th instant carries gold to the value of about £819,000, of which £773,000 is consigned to London and £46,000 to Amsterdam.

The Transvaal gold output for August 1933 amounted to 934,714 fine ounces as compared with 923,671 fine ounces for July 1933, and 991,322 fine ounces for August 1932.

SILVER.

The market has continued to show a very steady tone, prices showing little change from the level maintained last week. China has again given support and the demand was met chiefly by sales from Continental sources, but there have also been further re-sales by speculators. America on the whole has been more disposed to buy than to sell, the enquiry being mostly for near delivery.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	31,258
Germany	46,020
U. S. A.	64,673
Mexico	32,400
Japan	12,149
British West Africa	11,692
British India	13,227
Australia	11,543
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	17,655
Other countries	2,794
	£ 243,411

EXPORTS.

	£
France	1,810
Germany	3,718
Denmark	1,070
Syria	1,480
French Possessions in India	3,500
Persia	5,025
Malta	10,000
British India	2,580
Other countries	2,328
	£ 31,511

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.
Bar silver per ounce standard.

	Cash delivery
Sept. 7th	18.1/16d.
Sept. 8th	18.1/ 8d.
Sept. 9th	18.1/16d.
Sept. 11th	18.1/ 8d.
Sept. 12th	18.3/16d.
Sept. 13th	18.1/ 8d.
Average	18.115 d.
	Two months' delivery.
Sept. 7th	18.3/16d.
Sept. 8th	18.1/ 4d.
Sept. 9th	18.1/ 8d.
Sept. 11th	18.1/ 4d.
Sept. 12th	18.5/16d.
Sept. 13th	18.1/ 4d.
Average	18.229 d.

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce .999 fine)

	cents.
Sept. 6th	37
Sept. 7th	37.1/8
Sept. 8th	37.1/8
Sept. 9th	36.7/8
Sept. 11th	37.1/2
Sept. 12th	37.11/16

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 7th instant to the 13th instant was dol. 4.59.1/4 and the lowest dol. 4.51.3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 9th instant consisted of about 126,800,000 ounces in sycee, 290,000,000 dollars and 6,340 silver bars, as compared with about 124,600,000 ounces in sycee, 290,000,000 dollars and 6,340 silver bars on the 2nd instant.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 30.

October 1933	..	9.69
December 1933	.....	9.92
January 1934	.....	10.01
March 1934	.....	10.17
May 1934	.....	10.32
July 1934	.....	10.49
Middling Spot	.....	9.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 30.
The market was closed.

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 30.
The market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U.S. Ports	77,000
Day's Exports to Grea Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 30.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing.

October	.....	5.39
November	.....	5.40
December	.....	5.42
January	5.46	5.44
February	.....	5.46
March	.... 5.50	5.48
April	.....	5.49
May	.....	5.51
June	.....	5.53
July	.....	5.55
August	.....	5.56
September	.....	5.57
Middling Spot	.....	5.56

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 30.

BROACH (Good Staple):		
Fully Good	.....	4.54
Fine	.....	4.69
Superfine	.....	4.84
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):		
Good	.....	4.72
Fine	.....	4.87
Choice	.....	5.02
BENGAL:—		
Good	.....	3.71
Fine	.....	3.81
Superfine	.....	3.91
SCINDE:—		
Good	.....	3.81
Fine	.....	3.91
Superfine	.....	4.01

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 30.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels, 21/6 October Sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels, 21/- October Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels, 24/-September Sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 30.
SAKELLARIDIS:

October 1933	.....	6.98
November 1933	.....	7.09
January 1934	.....	7.18
March 1934	.....	7.28
May 1934	.....	7.38
June 1934	.....	7.48
July 1934	.....	7.48
F.G.F. Spot	.....	7.40

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 30.
Bank bills 3 months market Rate ... 0-5/8 p c to 0-11/16 p c
Bank bills 6 months market Rate ..... 0-13/16 p c
Fine trade bills 3 months market Rate ..... 2 p c
Fine trade bills 6 months market Rate 2-1/2 p c to 3 p c
Interest Day to Day Loan ..... 0-3/8 p c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan ..... 0-3/8 p c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 30.
T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.01-1/2
Amsterdam	7.69-3/4
Brussels	22.26
Madrid	37.15
Milan	59.00
Berne	16.04
Paris	79.34
Prague	114.75
New York	4.75-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 30.
The market is closed to-day.

LONDON METAL.
London, Sept. 30.
The market is closed to-day.

SEEDS
London, Sept. 30.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C. I. F. ton. No offers.
Castorsseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton. £9:18:9 Sept/Oct. Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent, ton. £9:15:0 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, Sept. 30.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £11:2:6 Sept/Oct. Sellers.
Linseed Laplata C.I.F. Hull ton. £10:15:0 Sept/Oct. Sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London), ton. £11:3:9 Sept/Oct. Sellers

LINSEED OILS.
London, Sept. 30.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 19/7-1/2 Jan/April Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 30.
Linseed Oil naked London per 19/7-1/2 Jan/April Sellers.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., spot 4-3/16.

M. HERRIOT ADMIRES AND THANKS U. S. S. R

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)
M. Herriot, the former French Premier, who is returning to France from his tour of the U.S.S.R. has sent telegrams of thanks to M. Litvinov, the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, from Discossovo, the frontier station.

M. Herriot says that he wishes to thank everyone for the attention shown him during the whole of his trip and adds that the constructive work and devotion to the cause of peace of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. has aroused his admiration.—Reuter.

PREHISTORIC MONSTERS ROAR AT CHICAGO FAIR

But They Are Only Synthetic And Part Of Ballyhoo Stunts

Help!

Send for the police! Call out the marines! Run for your lives!

Slinking juddgernauts of the darkest past have broken loose at Twenty-third street and Leif Eriksen drive.

A great, hairy mastodon roars like thunder and menaces mightily with his long, harp tusks. A sixty-foot brontosaurus, returned from the steaming morasses of prehistoric shadows, wags his head on the end of his serpentine neck, his beady little eyes searching for new prey. A slimy, green stegosaurus ogles from his cave. A giant hairy ape growls and gnashes his teeth.

But wait. For all their real appearance, they are only synthetic. They are part of one of the most unusual ballyhoo stunts ever attempted.

WORKED BY REMOTE CONTROL.

The prehistoric monsters are stopping thousands in their tracks outside the "World a Million Years Ago" at the Chicago World's Fair —A Century of Progress.

Half-way around the building, which is shaped like a huge varicolored derby hat on a cleaning block, a platform has been built some few feet overhead. On this platform are all these prehistoric animals, recreated to scientific perfection.

All of the creatures move about with amazingly natural motions. They are motivated by cams, gears and flexible shafts powered by electricity and operated by remote control from a room inside the building. Onlookers see a slimy green stegusaurus, with great yellow fins emerge from a cave, drink a tankful of water, and return to his lair. This nightmarish fellow is 24 feet from snout to tip of tail, and 10 feet tall in his bare feet.

CALLED SHOWMAN'S DREAM.

The brontosaurus, who has a neck 17 feet long, looks out over the crowds, swaying his head from side to side. He makes unearthly noises, then surprises sightseers by talking and answering questions.

Other gruesome monsters come to life in a grand display that surpasses in size even the great collection of artificial ballyhoo animals used to attract crowds to Frank Buck's "Bring 'Em Back Alive" in New York, long considered the most elaborate "bally" ever accorded any show.

"It's a showman's dream come true," say officials of the "World a Million Years Ago". They hasten to add that there is twenty times as much to see inside.

WOMEN ARTISTS SHOW IN HOLLAND

Diplomate Interested In Amsterdam Exhibition

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail) Sept. 8.

Great Britain will be represented at the international exhibition of paintings and sculpture which has been organised by the "International Federation of Business and Professional Women" and which opens here on Saturday next (September 16).

The Federation comprises 18 countries and counts about 10,000 members apart from Great Britain, France Italy, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Holland and Polland will be represented and the Ministers of all these countries at the Hague have consented to become patrons of the exhibition.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 29

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1932|33	Corresponding Week 1932	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	2562	638	2274	549	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	794	124	711	122	bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports	1298	217	1108	162	bales.
Of which to Japan	318	57	163	27	bales.
Of which to China	26	3	49	2	bales.
Of which to Great Britain	232	41	138	23	bales.
Of which to Germany	244	40	345	64	bales.
Stock at New York	—	121	—	203	bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3416	—	3662	bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1367	—	1572	bales.
World's Visible Sapply	—	8553	—	8932	bales.
Of which to American Cotton	—	7050	—	7219	bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	2065	251	1859	263	bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	1765	406	1459	323	bales.

N.B.—All Figures are in thousands.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

"DRAGGED BY HAIR AND BEATEN"

Woman Satyagrahee Makes Sensational Allegations Against Kanara Police

BANGALORE (Cantt.)
(By Mail.)

Rao Bahadur K. V. Kunhiraman Nair, First Class Magistrate of Bangalore Civil and Military Station, recorded evidence for the defence to-day in the case in which Mr. P. K. Shambhog, editor of a Kannada daily of Kumta (North Kanara District) has been charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The prosecution alleged that the accused published in his journal certain statements regarding the alleged mal-treatment by the Police of Siddapur, of Srimathi Gowramma, wife of K. A. Venkataramiah and thus committed an offence under the above Section. The District Magistrate of North Kanara sanctioned the prosecution of the accused, who was then charged-sheeted before the Kumta Magistrate. After the evidence for the prosecution was adduced, the defence cited amongst others, Srimathi Gowramma. Since this witness was living in Shimoga (Mysore State) and could not be summoned to appear before the Magistrate at Kumta, her evidence was directed to be taken on commission, by the C. and M. Station First Class Magistrate.

The Court-hall was crowded to-day with legal practioners and members of the general public. Mr G. K. Sahasrabudhe, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Kumta (N. Kanara) appeared for the prosecution. Evidence for the defence was led by Mr. B. Shankar Rao, Advocate, Bangalore City.

GOWRAMMA'S STORY

Examined by Mr. Shankar Rao defence counsel Gowramma said that she had gone to Akkinji in Siddapur Taluk to offer Satyagraha to get back the articles sold in auction. She was staying in the house of one Madhav Govinda. The latter had purchased a she-buffalo, 4 of them all ladies (Kaveri Amma, Durgamma, and Bhagirathamma) went to the place. The Circle Inspector, the Shanbogh and 3 constables came there. The police constable asked her why they had come to the place. They replied that they wanted to offer Satyagraha and take back the she-buffalo. On being asked from where she came, witness replied that she had come from Mysore. The police took down her name and that of her husband and then asked the owner of the house to send them out. They—the ladies—came out of the house and sat. The police searched them. They told the police that they had not been arrested and that they should not obstruct them. Kaveri Amma sat on her bedding. The police prevented her and threw away her bedding.

When Durgamma went to answer calls of nature, the police followed her. When the other ladies also went near her, the police found fault with them for having gone there and prevented them with the butt-end of the gun. Another police constable let off the beedi-smoke on them. They were asked to go to Siddapur but on their saying that they could not walk, a cart was brought and they were taken in it. A man and a boy accompanied them and it was 8 p.m. when they reached Siddapur.

DRAGGED BY HAIR

Proceeding witness said that at the police station there was an Inspector, a Jamedar and 5 or 6 constables. The Jamedar's name was Devidass. When witness was getting down, the Jamedar whipped her saying "Are you not from Mysore Government?" Witness cried out "Jai" and the others joined her. The police then began to beat them promiscuously. Witness was dragged into the road by the tuft, her bangles were broken and she was fisted on her back and pushed with the butt-end of the gun and her clothes were pulled off. They were all beaten like that for half-an-hour. There were injuries on them. They were then taken inside to the Sub-Inspector's Office, where had come the Inspector, the Sub-Inspector, the Jamedar and others. The Inspector abused them saying "You are a prostitute and you have come to spoil our women." Witness told him in reply to a question that her husband was undergoing imprisonment in jail on account of the civil disobedience movement.

The police officer asked them to go away to their houses and come to the station at 10 a.m. next day. They went to the station the next day. Barring the witness, the others were asked to go away. The other ladies said that they would not leave without witness as they were also liable to the same punishment as the witness herself. Witness and the other ladies were then asked to take their food. They refused to do so, saying that the buffalo should be released. The Police Inspector said that that was not Gandhi's philosophy and began to abuse them as on the previous day.

"KICKED WHILE PRAYING"

The ladies then began to pray. It had become dark. The Inspector and the Sub-Inspector wanted her to go into the office. Kaveriamma and witness went in. There were other policemen besides. Some policemen beat Kaveriamma and asked her to leave the place. She refused to leave the place without the witness. The Police Inspector kicked witness with his boots on, beat her with a stick and dragged her into the lock-up. Witness did not know what happened to the other woman. Till 12 midnight the Police Inspector was coming now and then to the lock-up and opening the window and abusing her. She asked the Sub-Inspector to request the Inspector not to abuse her. The Inspector said that she would not be disturbed. The Sub-Inspector pacified her.

She was kept in the lock-up for 4 or 5 days. As she refused to take any food, the Inspector said that he would bring the doctor and resort to feeding by force. The doctor also said that he would give food by force. Witness threatened to commit suicide in case they did so.

IN SIRSI HOSPITAL

Continuing, witness said that the police then took her to Sirsi. After reaching Sirsi, she was in her periods and one Madurabai was assisting her. She was unable to stand up before the Magistrate and she was permitted to lie down. Two ladies from Sirsi came there with food for her. She refused to take any food till she was either let off or sentenced to imprisonment. The Magistrate said he would enquire into her allegations after recording her statement. He asked witness if she had any witnesses. She replied she had none as the crowd had been dispersed.

She was then taken to the lock-up. Somebody brought a lemon, the juice of which she took. The Sub-Inspector of Siddapur was there at that time. There Girijabai asked her why she did not mention her companions as witnesses. Witness said that she was dazed and asked her to go and inform the Magistrate. She did so but the Magistrate did not do anything. Witness could not sit all the while. The doctor and nurse Naghubai came; the doctor prescribed some medicine and went away. She was kept there for 4 or 5 days. She was in the hospital for one day and thereafter in the lock-up for 4 days. The ladies of the village were keeping her company.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witnesss was then cross-examined by the Kumta Prosecuting Inspector of Police. Witness, answering questions, stated that she performed satyagraha at Bombay, Siddapur and other places.

The court questioned the relevance of these questions.

The Prosecuting Inspector stated that he wanted to bring out the amount of prejudice witness had against the police of the district.

Court: So far as I could see the present prosecution against the Editor of the paper has been launched for publishing certain statements concerning the action of the police. Witness admits that she is a virulent congressite. How will questions regarding her participation in the civil disobedience movement help the present prosecution?

Proceeding witness said that she offered Satyagraha at Siddapur in April 1932. The Sub-Inspector never beat her during her stay at Siddapur. But he abused her. On the night of the 16th April, witness and others went to the house of Kaveriamma's father. From 9 a.m. on that day till 11 a.m. on the 17th, neither herself nor anybody else complained to the Magistrate about the beating. Nor did they go to any medical practitioner, either private or Government to get themselves examinaed. At 4 p.m. on the 17th April, she was arrested. Others who were with her were asked to go away because she alone had been arrested.

SHE COMPLAINED TO MAGISTRATE.

At about 8 p.m. Kaveriamma came to the police station and told the Sub-Inspector that she would not let Gowramma go alone. The police had to separate, by force Kaveriamma from witness, as she refused to leave her. From the 16th to the 22nd of the same month witness was on hunger-strike. This starvation did not weaken her, but the police beating did. Witness complained to the trying Magistrate about the ill-treatment at the time her statement was recorded at the trial. At that time it did not occur to her that Kaveriamma and Durgamma were with her at the time she was beaten. Witness was very ill. A few minutes later she recollected the above fact. She recollected it even when she was in court. The Magistrate was in his seat. At that time Girijabai and Krishnabai were with her. After witness was taken to the lock-up, Girijaba did not suggest to her that herself and her companions might be cited as witnesses.

The case is proceeding.

"DOCTOR REFUSES CERTIFICATE."

BANGALORE, (Cantt), Sept. 26.

When the Court reassembled to-day Gouramma was further cross-examined by Mr. G. K. Sahasrabudhe, Prosecuting Inspector of Kumta. Witness said she was produced before the Magistrate the night she was arrested. Girijabai did not come to the lock-up at all. The Magistrate did not question her nor was she given an opportunity to complain. The Magistrate did not ask her if she was ill-treated even though she was ill-treated.

Witness said she read the article in question a week after her release from jail. She did not know Nagappa Hegde of Siddapur or Subbarayа Beleped. She did not know if Kaveri Amma sent a wire to the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police. She did not ask anyone to send any telegram to the authorities about the ill-treatment by the Police. The District Magistrate of North Kanara was then camping at Sirsi. Witness did not know if Kaveri Amma communicated to the District Magistrate what she told her to do. Witness had preferred no complaint about this to any officer till the present excepting the statement she made during the trial.

Defence Counsel: How can she make any complaint if she wanted to be consistent with her creed?

Proceeding witness said that she asked for a certificate from the doctor who examined her. But he refused to give any answer. Thereafter she did not approach any higher officials to get a certificate. She got medicine from the doctor at Siddapur only for 2 days.

With this, the evidence closed. The deposition of the witness will be forwarded to the Kumta Magistrate.

WORLD'S LARGEST DRYDOCK

General view of the gigantic drydock, which will be the largest in the world and which is now nearly nearing completion near Eberswalde on the Hohenzollern Canal connecting Berlin and Stettin. The drydock equipment will be capable of raising a 1000-ton ship 36 meters (about 120 feet) and lowering it again inside of five minutes. The completed structure will cost about 30,000,000 marks (about 10,000,000 dollars.)

R 101 DISASTER MEMORIAL

Relatives Of Victims Leave For Bauvais To Attend Service

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A sad group of people left London to-night on a pilgrimage to the spot where the airship R101 crashed in 1930. They are widows and other relatives of the officers and crew of the airship, who were killed and they are attending the special memorial service at Beauvais to-morrow. Afterwards they will visit the actual scene of the tragedy.

The most pathetic figure of the party is the fourteen-year-old John Johnston the only son of Squadron Leader Johnston, navigator of the airship. John's mother died of grief after her husband's death and left him an orphan.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD ABOLISHED

Sequel To Refusal Of Dominions To Share Expense

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Empire Marketing Board ceases to exist from to-day. Government decision to abolish it was attacked in many quarters, the Government's defence being that since the Dominions refused to contribute to the expense of upkeep it was unfair to use the taxpayer's money to further the sales of Dominion produce, notably Australian and New Zealand dairy produce in competition with home agriculture.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY BRIDGE DAMAGED

Through Train Service Interrupted

PODANUR, Sept. 30.

The D. T. S., Podanur, wires:—Due to slips of large bolders, at about 7 hours on 30th September at mile H7/15 and 16 between Adderley and Hillgrove on the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, causing damage to bridge, No. 33 through running between Mettupalayam and Coonoor has been interrupted. Through running is likely to be restored by Tuesday evening, 3rd October.

Transhipment of passengers, mail and luggage is possible and has been arranged.—A. P.

500 FORESTS DESTROYED BY FIRE DURING SUMMER

Long Season Of Sunshine In England Results In Damage Of £16,000

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

One of the results of England's long summer of sunshine is a new record in forest fires. 1933 is the worst year on record for state forest fires, with 500 already having been extinguished. This is 100 more than in the previous worst year, 1929.

However, the damage this year is estimated at £16,000 compared with £45,000 in 1929.

March is usually the most dangerous month of the year for fires owing to the dry state of wood after the winter and the action of high winds, but this year much of the damage was done after August 1.

Over 80 per cent of the fires this year were extinguished without loss. The only effective method of putting out a fire, states the Forestry Commission, is to assemble as many men possible and beat it out.

PUBLIC CARELESSNESS.

Next to sparks from railway engines the most frequent cause of fires is carelessness on the part of the general public.

The warm summer has also been the cause of an unusually good harvest.

The wheat yield forecast is 28 acre for the country is 18.8 cwt. or 1.5 cwt. more than the average of the ten years 1923-1933.

The barley and potato yields are both above the average of the past ten years.—Reuter.

POLICE PREPARATIONS

Three Congressmen Arrested And Others Warned

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, September 29.

On the eve of the Governor's visit, police activity began to assert itself here. Jayadeo Kulkarni, Kale, Sapru and Undale Patil were arrested last night. At Shahapur Limaye Barad Rege and a few others were summoned to the police station and it is learnt they were discharged after being given a warning.

A watch is kept over their movements.

Annu Guruji of Pachapur a prominent worker was sentenced by the Hukeri Magistrate to two years imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default further three months' imprisonment for advocating the boycott of liquor and foreign cloth, the furtherance of the individual civil disobedience movement.

PLANES FOR INDIAN AIR SERVICES

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Three aeroplanes have been ordered on behalf of Indian National Airways for the proposed new air services between Calcutta and Rangoon and Calcutta and Hadda. The first, it is said, will be a weekly service, and second a daily service.

The machines ordered are de Havilland 'Dragons' and Havilland 'Fox Moth,' with Major' engines fitted to all.

The 'Dragon' class are in alternatively for long and short flights. They carry five passengers for the distance and there will lavatory and freight compartment, while on short flight passengers will be carried, the lavatory and freight compartment dispensed with.

VICEROY PASSES THROUGH LUCKNOW

Lady Willingdon Joins Party At Station

LUCKNOW, Sept.

His Excellency the Viceroy passed through Lucknow this evening. Mr. G. K. Dan, Commissioner met His Excellency at the Railway Station which was decorated with Union Jacks, bunting, etc.

The Countess of Willingdon who flew from Delhi in a Moth plane piloted by Captain Ley, was received at the aerodrome by Mr. A. Monro, Deputy Commissioner. She drove to the railway station where she joined the Viceregal party. The train was changed into the B. N. W. Railway special train and left in the evening.

Elaborate police arrangements were made.—A. P.

TAX REDUCTION IN APRIL NEXT?

Treasury Returns Show Remark Improvement In British Finance

SMALL DEFICIT

Revenue For First Half-Year Is £75,736,000 While Expenditure Is £324,326,000

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Striking improvement in the country's finances is shown by Treasury returns for the half-year. Revenue is shown as £75,736,000 during and expenditure £76,000 sterling.

Current deficit is shown as £588,000 sterling, being the lowest recorded for a number of years. The expenditure always exceeds the revenue in the first half of the year, as the bulk of the revenue is not collected until the last quarter of January to March. So the comparative smallness of the present margin between the revenue and the expenditure is a most hopeful sign. It means that failing any serious setback to the general recovery position in the next six months, there is a solid prospect that the Chancellor having a budget surplus for the purpose of taxation in next April.—Reuter's Special.

TOUR OF BRITISH NAVAL STATIONS

Civil Lord Of Admiralty Leaves For Rangoon

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Captain Euan Wallace, M.P., Civil Lord of Admiralty, left London by air on the first stage of the 20,000 miles official tour of British Naval establishments in the Far East. From Rangoon he will go in a flying boat to Singapore and from Singapore by a liner to Hongkong, Colombo and Trincomali. From the last named place the Mediterranean Squadron flagship will take him to Bombay.

He will return by the Imperial Airways from Delhi, in time for the reassembly of Parliament. Captain Wallace is the first air passenger to travel direct to Rangoon. This service opened only last week.

NAVAL OFFICER REINSTATED

Friendly Meeting Aboard "Dorsetshire"

(Special Cable)

SIMONSTOWN, Sept. 30.

There was a piquant meeting aboard His Majesty's cruiser "Dorsetshire" this afternoon when Tshekedi was reinstated Chief of Bangwato in Bechuanaland and took tea with Vice-Admiral Ross. The meeting was of the coldest character though the two had not previously exchanged a single word.

After being received aboard the warship with characteristic naval hospitality Tshekadi soon forgot his recent suspension in admiring the wonders of a modern ship.

BRIEL'S INTERPRETATION OF EAST

Dutch Dances On Television Programme

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Traditional Indian and Dutch dances are to be seen for the first time through television. They will be performed by Miss Margaret Evans in the B. B. C.'s television programme to-morrow. Miss Evans has lived for some years in the East where she studied both modern and ancient oriental dances. She returned to England this year.

Her programme will include a dance called Siva which is based on bronzes of the 10th to 13th centuries. The bronzes are in the Colombo museum.—Reuter.

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